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FROM THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

WHIG MEETING IN GUILFORD.

GREENSBOROUGH, Oct. 21, 1851.

At a meeting of the citizens of the surrounding country, this day held in the Court House, Joseph Gibson was called to the Chair, and Archibald Wilson and E. W. Ogburn requested to act as Secretaries.

John A. Gilmer, Esq. explained, in brief, the object of the meeting, and remarked, in substance, that nothing more clearly indicated the necessity of a more thorough organization of the Whig party than the movements of different factions and parties in the different sections of the country for the last two years. That although the Abolitionists of the North and the Secessionists of the South were apparently travelling in different directions, they were on the same errand, and on roads that led to the same place. The path of each leads to disunion, the overthrow and destruction of the very best Government ever devised for the liberty and happiness of man. Mr. G. remarked, that he had been and still was anxious to see raised a National Party,—a party emanating from the honest and patriotic of the people of both the Whig and the Democratic parties,—pledged to sustain and maintain the Compromise and the administration of the government strictly within the provisions of the Constitution. That this seemed necessary to defeat the success of those who would disturb the Compromise in any particular, and of those who would dissolve the Union, from real or apprehended dangers growing out of the same. That the leading men of the abolition party in the nation, in their leading journal, had urged the members of that faction not to form into and act by themselves as a separate party, but in the several States to attach themselves from time to time to such party as may give most and the highest for their votes. Mr. G. said the strength of the Government had for some time been undergoing a very serious trial; that he was gratified to see, from recent demonstrations of popular opinion, that the people understood and were striking for their true interest and happiness. He remarked that when aged, experienced and patriotic men of both the great political parties that had for years divided the country, proposed union in support of the Compromise and hostility to all who should oppose it, he was grieved to see, in the leading Democratic journal in this State, appeals to the members of its party "to stand to their colors," urging them to stand aloof, and charging the movement as a contrivance of the Whigs and intended only to advance party strength. Mr. G. said that he believed he expressed the sentiment of North Carolina when he said he was *still* for the Union—that he believed the people of this State were as jealous of their rights and as ready and quick to see that they were in danger as others, and would go as far and risk as much to maintain them. But they were not to be forced out of their propriety, or in case necessity compelled them to resistance, to arm those who may threaten or invade their institutions with the excuse that they were provoked to it. Mr. G. said he was glad to find the great majority of the Whig party in the nation for the Compromise and the Union; that to the maintenance of these they were generally directing their efforts, indifferent whether the individuals preferred have heretofore been called Whigs or Democrats. He regretted to believe there was wanting a corresponding liberality and sacrifice on the part of those who claim to direct and control the actions and opinions of the Democratic party. That he was pained to see with them instances of exultation at success effected by the votes of the enemies of the Union and claimed as party triumphs. True, the people were beginning to rebuke most unsparingly fanaticism and ultraism; yet the Whigs and the honest and patriotic portion of the Democrats had still occasion for exertion and union for the sake of the Union. He said he had not yet despaired of the Republic; that in it he felt assured there were still to be found friends enough to maintain and preserve the Government strictly under the provisions of the Constitution, and that he would rather be an humble citizen of the United States than to be the President of any Southern or Northern republic.

William R. Walker, Esq. then offered the following resolutions to the consideration of the meeting:

"The Whigs of Guilford county, attached to their State and to its interests, and to the Union of the States, as that Union was formed by their fathers; and having watched with anxious interest the official course of the present Executive Head of the National Government, surrounded as that Government has been by circumstances of a trying and perilous character—

"Resolve, That they recognise in MILLARD FILLMORE a National Statesman conservative in principle, inflexible in honest purpose, and faithful to the Constitution of the United States in its letter and its spirit; and that they regard his official career as President of this Confederacy as forming one of the most brilliant and honorable epochs in its history, and in patriotic lustre second only to that of the immortal Washington.

"2. That being entirely satisfied, by the best possible evidence, of the eminent fitness of Millard Fillmore for the station which he now fills, they desire to see him re-elected to that responsible office, and will use all honorable means to effect this end, believing as they do, that their own dearest interests, and the best interests of the country, as well as every grateful impulse which can actuate an honest citizen, prompt them to such a course.

And the Whigs of Guilford having also witnessed with lively satisfaction late manifestations of public favor towards a true-hearted Son of North Carolina, and a Statesman without fear and without reproach, do further

"Resolve, That they most cordially respond to the nomination of WILLIAM A. GRAHAM to the second office in the gift of the American people.

"Resolved, That with the names of FILLMORE and GRAHAM is associated the cause of Southern rights and Northern interests, the cause of Union, liberty, peace and justice; and under that flag they prefer to fight and are now ready to battle.

"And it is further Resolved by the Whigs of Guilford, That though defeated in the recent campaign in the State of North Carolina, they are not discouraged or dismayed, but have preserved their armor bright, and are again ready to rally in defence of that ancient Whig Cause, as immortal as Time and as unconquerable as Truth.

"Resolved, That the Whigs of Guilford are ready for the fight, and have an abiding faith in the gallantry of their companions East and West; and that they invite them to meet them in a State Convention, in Greensborough, on the third Monday in February next, or at such other place and time as may be agreed on, to renew and strengthen old bonds of fraternity, to consult for the public safety, and prepare for the campaign of 1852."

The Hon. A. H. Shepperd being present, was called up, and addressed the meeting at some length,—concurring cordially in the propositions and sentiments of the resolutions, and reviewing the course of public affairs and public men during the passing difficulties which have so much distracted the country. His address was marked by extraordinary fervor and power, and was listened to with deep attention by the large audience.

John Kerr, Esq., of Caswell, being called on, excused himself in favor of Jas. T. Morehead; but nevertheless added a few remarks, in his own happy style, in favor of the resolutions.

He was followed by James T. Morehead, Esq., in a brief review of the late congressional canvass, and in approval of the resolutions.

The resolutions were again read, and unanimously adopted by the meeting.

It was resolved that the publication of the proceedings of this meeting be requested in the Greensborough Patriot and other Whig papers of the State.

On motion, it was resolved that twenty delegates to the State Convention be appointed by the Chair.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOS. GIBSON, Ch'n.

ARCH'D WILSON, } Sec'ys.
E. W. OGBURN, }

Rail Road Meeting—Important Move.—We perceive a call in the Weldon "Patriot" for the citizens of Halifax and Warren to attend a public meeting, on Saturday next, to take into consideration the propriety of running a Railroad from Weldon to Littleton Depot, to connect the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road to the Raleigh and Gaston Road—and also to appoint a delegate to visit Norfolk and lay the matter before the Directors of the former Company. We hope that prompt action will be taken in the matter.

Raleigh Register.

Law and Order in Syracuse.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of law and order, was held in Syracuse Saturday afternoon.

On the opening of the meeting, and after the election of Major Burnett, as Chairman, the proceedings were interrupted by a band of rioters, headed by some of the prominent citizens of Syracuse. By the timely arrival of the delegation from the first ward, order was restored after two or three of the rioters had been forcibly ejected from the hall.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. Harvey Baldwin and Mr. Brooks.

An address and resolutions were adopted of the law and order stamp, and the meeting closed quietly.

Correction.—The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia American gives the annexed corrected version of his statement respecting a correspondence between our Secretary of State and certain foreign Governments in relation to Cuban affairs:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, 1851.

An error occurred in my despatch of Tuesday. The answer of our Government in regard to Cuban affairs was directed especially *to France*, which, besides making unpalatable representations on that subject, ordered a portion of her public marine to scour the coast of the United States, thereby at once offending the national dignity and encroaching upon the national right. That England seconded, or at least approved, the policy of France, is true, as already stated, and therefore the reply applies as directly to one as to the other Government. Those who have the best means of knowing, speak of Mr. Crittenden's despatch in reference to this interference as eminently worthy of the American character.

A Place Vacant.—The Government of Mexico can get no person to act as Minister of Finance. As there is no money in the public treasury, and none likely to be, the business of the Department will not suffer much from the vacancy.—*Pet. Int.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1851.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—To all good Whigs who properly estimate the importance of placing our good old State in its proper position, from which it swerved at the last election, the proceedings of the first meeting preparatory to a State Convention, will be matter of interest. It was fit that that meeting should be held in the powerful Whig county of Guilford, and that its moving spirit should be that zealous and popular Whig, JOHN A. GILMER. With its proceedings we heartily sympathize, except as to the time and place proposed for the Convention. We see no good reason for changing the place from the Capital of the State, and we think a time somewhat later would probably be more convenient than the one proposed, when travelling will be difficult and unpleasant.

These are minor points, however, about which, as in all other matters, we are quite willing to defer to the will of the majority. It is especially gratifying to learn, that the whigs of Guilford turned out in force, and exhibited much enthusiasm in the cause, honoring FILLMORE and GRAHAM as the National Standard bearers in the next campaign, and proposing to do their duty to their party and their country in the preliminary State canvass of next Summer.

We respectfully suggest to the Whigs in this and the neighboring counties to follow the good example of Guilford, by holding meetings at their Courts during the ensuing three months, that all may be represented in the State Convention, with a spirit which will not think of another defeat.

CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The National Intelligencer publishes *officially* the Marshals' returns. A comparison of the official publication with the tabular statement which we published some months since shows that the latter was by no means free from error.

The total population of the State is 868,903 instead of 870,800 as before stated. Of this number, 552,464 are whites, (272,369 white males, 280,095 females,) 831 are Indians, 288,412 are slaves, and 27,196 are free negroes. So that the Federal Representative population of the State amounts to 753,538.

The number of Farmers in the State is 56,916 instead of 63,466—of Manufacturing Establishments, 2,523 instead of 2,609—of Deaths, 10,207 instead of 10,278. 106,023 families, 105,541 dwellings.

These are the only errors which we have noticed. They are generally so slight in the separate counties, that the republication of the whole table is not important.

ANSON IN THE LEAD.—The following statement shows that Anson county beats, not only Edgecombe, but all other parts of the country from which we have seen any account, in the quantity of cotton picked to the hand:—

ANSON COUNTY, Oct. 27, 1851.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:

Gentlemen: I noticed some days since, in the Observer and Carolinian, a statement relative to cotton picking in Edgecombe county, from the Tarborough Press of the 11th inst., in which it is stated, that a negro boy, on the farm of Mr. J. L. Horne, picked 543 lbs of cotton in a day; and that another, on the farm of Mr. Hines, picked 627 lbs. At the close of the article referring to it, the Pedee planters are called upon to equal, or beat it, if they can.

Now as a farmer of Anson, I inform you, that four boys, belonging to Mr. Samuel Birmingham, picked in one day 2,533 lbs. of cotton. Mr. Birmingham's plantation lies on Savannah Creek, which empties into the Pedee.

Your ob't servant,
JAMES S. WHITE.

HOMICIDES IN BLADEN.—We learn that three instances have occurred within two weeks of deaths by violence in Bladen county. As to one of them we were misinformed on Monday last, so as to make a material error, which we hastened to correct before any considerable number of our papers had been printed off. The facts we learn from the Wilmington Journal, are, that Mr. Joshua Bryan, of Elizabeth, was killed at that place, on Saturday evening last, by Thomas McLelland, of the same place.

Another case was that of a negro belonging to Mr. Hugh Simpson, who was killed by some one whose name we have not heard.

The third case was that a runaway negro, shot by a gentleman whose house he was endeavoring to enter in the night.

We are under obligations to our neighbors, Messrs. Lauder & Smith, for half a dozen marble Paper Weights, very handsomely finished, and lettered "Observer Office," in their usual style of beautiful workmanship. They are a convenient article for the counting room, and we would be glad to see our merchants supply themselves from this home manufactory, instead of buying the French and German ware.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—The result is that 2 Whigs and 13 Locofocos are elected to Congress. So that the Delegation will stand as before.

The new Constitution being ratified by a large majority, the election of Members of the State Legislature is of course nullified, and another election will take place on the 8th Dec. for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Attorney General, and Members of both Houses of the Legislature.

Of all the parties that we ever heard of, commend us to the Whig party of Virginia. We never hear of an election in that State without hearing, as a matter of course, of a Waterloo defeat of the Whig party, and of immediate and most positive protestations, by the Whig organs, of their perfect ability to have carried the day, if they had only thought it worth while!—Such forbearance to triumph over a feebler opponent,—such scorn of office,—such promises to do great things hereafter, whenever an occasion worthy of their efforts shall present itself,—and such utter lack of occasions of the kind,—have never been known any where out of Virginia—and we hope never will be. Mr. Botts could have been elected, Mr. Goggin could have been elected, Mr. Haymond could have been elected, Mr. Cowper could have been elected,—to say nothing of six Districts in which the Whigs did not even run a candidate,—and thus the Delegation in Congress might have stood six Whigs to nine Locos. But what was the use?

MICHIGAN.—The late Locofoco Convention of Michigan, which nominated Gen. Cass for President and Robert McClellan for Governor, adopted a resolution endorsing emphatically the Compromise measures of the last Congress, and declaring that they "should be sustained and executed in all their parts faithfully, fully, and impartially!"

This is nobly done.

MR. WEBSTER.—About 200 leading citizens of Massachusetts have signed a call for a Convention in Faneuil Hall, on the 25th November, for the purpose of adopting measures for bringing Mr. Webster forward as a candidate for the Presidency.

MR. FILLMORE IN TENNESSEE.—Gen'l Wm. B. Campbell, recently elected Governor of Tennessee, was inaugurated on the 16th inst. From his able and patriotic inaugural address we make the following extract, in which a merited compliment is paid to the President and those who with him enacted and have since sustained the Compromise Laws.

"Another epoch of danger and difficulty has been upon us. It would ill become any man of sense and observation to deny that in the last two years a momentous crisis has arisen in our country, one which has caused the heart of the patriot to sink within him, and was well calculated to dampen the ardor of even the most hopeful. Excitement and apprehension pervaded the land, and the thirty-first Congress assembled amidst despondency and gloom. But fortunately for us and our children, a band of thoughtful, patriotic, and wise statesmen was found in that body, who gave their days and nights to the work of evoking from the discordant and alarming elements around them, a spirit of reflection and conciliation, which might spread abroad its benign influence, and rescue our beloved country from the horrors that threatened it. The celebrated compromise measures were the result of their labors; and we in Tennessee, whose citizens yield to no portion of the country in devotion to the Union, should be ready to render all honor to the statesmen and patriots who projected and carried them through; and to the present Executive of the United States, who has so nobly sustained them. He has proved to be the man for the crisis. Calm and thoughtful, firm and decided, he rose above the exciting scenes by which he was surrounded; above all sectional considerations, and guided by the polar star of his political faith—the Constitution of the United States—and looking alone to the great interests of the whole country, he announced his adherence to the 'Compromise' in terms which could not be mistaken, and which were unpalatable alike to the 'higher-law' men of the North and the secessionists and disunionists at the South, but which poured gladness and joy into the hearts of the moderate and patriotic every where. All honor, therefore, to Millard Fillmore, and his able and distinguished Cabinet."

JURORS.—At the June Term of the Supreme Court of this State, it was ruled, that a person, who is exempted by law from serving on Juries, is not bound to serve on a *special venire*. The case went up from the Spring Term 1851, of Craven Superior Court, where Judge Caldwell fined a man for refusing to serve as a special venire juror, though it was shown that he belonged to a fire company whose members were expressly exempted by act of Assembly. In reversing the decision of Judge Caldwell, the Court make a distinction between the talis juror, who is taken from among the bye-standers, and "is bound to attend only on the day on which he is summoned, and upon its close, if not empannelled, he stands discharged, and may, without any leave of the Court, depart to his home," and the *special venire* juror, who is bound to attend from day to day, until discharged. The latter is entitled to the privilege accorded to him by the law.

The yellow fever has broken out at Mobile.

WILMINGTON RAIL ROAD.—From the Report of the Auditing Committee, (John McRae, Sen., Wm. Ferrall, and H. Nutt, Esqrs.) in yesterday's Wilmington Herald, we learn the particulars of the Company's operations for the year ending 1st October 1851, as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

From through travel,		$196,599 68
" way "		75,350 61
" freight on Rail Road,		93,348 93
" freight, meals, &c., on Steam Boats,		16,883 83
" Transportation of Mails, rents, &c.,		80,629 61
		$461,222 66

EXPENSES.

Cost of Transportation,	108,783 54	
Rail Road Repairs,	45,607 18	
Expense of Steam Bts.,	122,617 18	
Office Expenses,	247 30	
Interest and Exchange,	65,198 85	
		342,454 05
Nett profits,		$118,768 61

The total liabilities of the Company on the 1st Oct. 1851, amounted to $1,333,055 15, consisting of the following items:—

English Bonds at 5 per cent.,	$222,666 67
Bonds Endorsed by the State of N. Carolina, at 6 per ct.,	250,000 00
Due the Literary Board of N. C.,	85,000 00
Balance due on 30 Shares of surrendered Stock, to be rode out,	986 13
Due on Bonds for negro hire,	26,362 85
Mortgage Bonds, (new issue, for the purchase of Iron,)	390,222 23
Bonds to United States for duties on Iron, payable in Mail service,	54,062 35
Bills payable,	66,584 82
Bills payable, *(special,)*	23,500 00
Due on pay rolls,	8,875 42
Due sundry individuals,	4,843 27
	$1,133,103 85

The following exhibits the condition of the Company's affairs on the 1st Oct. 1851:

Debt of the Company,	$1,133,103 85
Capital Stock paid in,	1,338,353 08
Balance of profits from commencement of operations to 1st Oct. 1851, after paying interest of debt,	388,566 22
	$2,860,023 15

Cost of constructing and reconstructing Road, Real Estate, &c.,	$2,761,601 95	
30 Shares Company's Stock,	3,000 00	
Due on Stock forfeited,	950 00	
Paid on Subscription to Manchester Rd.	5,318 00	
Paid on W. & N. O. Telegraph Stock,	3,250 00	
Due for Mail service,	18,761 49	
" Bills receivable,	13,095 48	
" by Individuals,	17,696 86	
" " Agents,	6,486 36	
Countft. money, $75 44		
Cash on hand, 29,877 57		
	29,953 01	
		$2,860,023 15

There is still due on 291 Shares of the Capital Stock, subscribed for by individuals, $17,096 92. It is recommended that the parties be notified to come forward and pay the balance due with interest; failing to do so within a reasonable time, that said Stock be advertised and sold.

The Committee recommend, that in future, a Dividend, equal to the nett profits of the Company, after paying interest, be declared; one-half, payable to the Stockholders in Cash, the remaining half, payable in Scrip of the Company—redeemable in Stock at par value; and the amount so reserved, in lieu of Scrip issued, shall be applied to the liquidation of the Company's debts.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.—The Pacific arrived at New York on Sunday last, in 11 days from Liverpool.

Cotton has declined ¼d. on lower qualities. The sales on Monday and Tuesday were 12,000 bales, of which exporters took 5,000 bales.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, visited the great Exhibition on the 13th. It closed to the public on the 11th, and would finally close on the 15th, when the Queen would report.

Kossuth had not yet arrived at Southampton.

France.—The Paris papers announce that all persons arrested for connection with the recent conspiracy have been released.

Spain.—Ministerial changes were spoken of at Madrid. The Cologne Gazette publishes a letter from Madrid which states that at a Cabinet meeting held on the 8th a proposition was made by Murillo to sell Cuba and Puerto Principe to England for the sum of $150,000,000, which sum he said represented the capital of the revenue Spain received from these Islands.

The frigate Guatamala, with 116 Cuban invaders on board, has arrived at Vigo, Spain; the Venus with 5, and the Isabella Catholica with 4.

The widow of Gen. Enna had also arrived at Vigo.

The Queen of Spain had summoned the Cortes for prompt assemblage, it was presumed, to take action in regard to the American prisoners.

Several failures in the Northern cities, and others in England and Scotland, are mentioned in the papers received to-day.

LIFE'S VICISSITUDES.—The New York papers mention the failure of a Broker, who, during the months of August and September last had cleared $50,000 by the decline of stocks. Now he has failed for a large amount. He had made his money by that species of gambling, so common in New York, of selling stocks which he did not own—that is, he agreed to deliver say 100 shares of such a stock on a future day named, at a stipulated price. When the day arrived, he was not expected to deliver the stock, but to pay, or to receive, the difference between the price stipulated and the current price. Whilst stocks were falling in August and September, of course his profits were large. But he did not think a rise was so near at hand. He continued to sell, and the rise broke him.

TAMMANY HALL MEETING.

The New York Herald of the 23d publishes the proceedings of a ratification mass meeting of the democracy of the city and county of New York, held at Tammany Hall, on the 22d. The Herald says it was a full turn out, and the gathering was characterised by a predominant spirit of exultation, of enthusiasm and confidence—of exultation in the recent elections in various States, of enthusiasm in the hearty reunion of the two divisions of the party on a national platform, and of confidence in the general result in November." The words are the Herald's, not ours.

"Mr. Sickle"—we again quote the words of the Herald—"then came forward and read the following resolutions, which were received with frequent cheers and outbursts of applause."

1. *Resolved*, That the democracy of the city of New York, now assembled in mass, hereby reaffirm the two following resolutions passed by the ratification meeting held in Tammany Hall on the 29th ultimo, viz:

2. *Resolved*, That we are gratified to announce to the democracy of the Union that the resolutions of the Syracuse convention were adopted without a dissenting voice, congratulating the country upon the settlement by Congress of the questions which have unhappily divided the people of the several States. That declaration of the principle offers a pledge that those beneficent measures of adjustment will be maintained by the democratic party in all their integrity. Deprecating all sectional agitation, the country is reassured that the democracy of New York will discountenance any further agitation of the subjects embraced in the series of laws known as the compromise measures. Expressing the unanimous determination of the democrats of this State to be associated with the democratic party of the Union in the ensuing national convention, to be held at Baltimore, and reaffirming our devoted adherence to the resolutions of the Baltimore convention of 1840, 1844, and 1848, we present to the American people a sacred guarantee of the complete fraternity of the democracy of this State with the democracy of the Union, united upon their ancient principles, and loyal to the constitution and the rights of the States; frowning upon all geographical parties or factions, whether formed at the North or South, East or West, and resolved henceforth to know but one enemy, and to strike but for one victory.

These are the only resolutions relating to the slavery question or the compromise, and we commend them to the special attention of the Fayetteville Observer. They prove conclusively that though the democracy of old Tammany laid on the table the disorganizing resolutions of Mr. Wheeler, over which that paper makes such a dismal outery, they know how, at a proper time, and in a proper manner, to vindicate their truth and assert their fidelity to the constitution and the laws, and we honor them for it. Would that their northern opponents could be made to show their hands as openly and as fairly. We could then view the approaching political contest without fear or apprehension. We sincerely hope that they may be brought to pursue the right course. Without it, we are convinced that they cannot and ought not to receive the co-operation of the whig party at the south.— *Wilmington Journal.*

We cheerfully copy the above from the Wilmington Journal, rejoiced that a portion of the Locofoco party of New York profess a determination to stand by the compromise measures. It is not true, however, that the Syracuse Locofoco Convention adopted any resolution to sustain the Fugitive Slave act. The resolutions adopted by that Convention had reference solely to a state of things which existed *previous to the passage of that act;* they did not embrace it, and it was boasted, in the Convention and out of it, that they did not and would not sanction it.

The Journal speaks of "proper time, and a proper manner," &c. Now this meeting was an ordinary assemblage of the party, and if we may judge from the persons who only were allowed to speak, was confined to the National wing of the party. The meeting which, a week or two ago, refused to adopt Mr. Wheeler's truly National resolution, was no unauthorized gathering, but was a regular Convention of Delegates selected from all parts of the city and county of New York, representing a population of some 600,000 people. *That*, it appears to us, was a "proper time," to adopt National resolutions. But that Convention *rejected* such a one. In that Convention both wings of the party were represented, and unfortunately the anti-slavery wing predominated, as it did also at Syracuse.

But the funniest part of the Journal's article is its close. A paper which has no scruple against uniting with Martin Van Buren, John Van Buren, Sumner, Chase, Rantoul and the like, and with those who send such men to Congress, and elect such men to State Executive offices, is dreadfully alarmed lest the Whig party at the South should co-operate with the Whig party at the North!

SILVER AND GOLD.—A statement of the entire coinage of the U. S. Mint and its Branches, from their establishment (the Principal Mint in 1793, and the three Branches in 1838) to the 1st inst., makes the immense total of $239,963,933 85, viz: gold $160,904,404 50; silver $177,677,885 90; copper $1,381,643 45.

The coinage at the Charlotte Branch has amounted to $2,947,414 50.

$80,164,055 of the whole amount was of gold received from California. The total amount of California gold realized is estimated at $120,000,000.

Anti-Fugitive Law Repeal.—The Judiciary Committee in the Vermont House of Representatives have reported in favor of the repeal of the obnoxious part of the habeas corpus act of the last session. It would obstruct the fugitive slave act in its present shape.

"A Sound Democrat."—The Louisville Democrat having declared that it made but little difference who was nominated for the Presidency, provided he is "a sound Democrat," the Louisville Journal thus retorts:

But we think that, unless there is some unquestionable standard of Democracy, it will be very hard to determine who is a sound Democrat. That depends very much on circumstances. Gen. Jackson was a pretty good sort of a Democrat, and so, some people think, was Mr. Polk. But they differed very essentially in their opinions. Jackson was a protectionist, and Polk was almost a freetradist. Old Hickory was a very ardent internal improvement man, and the little hickory thought all such improvements unconstitutional. Now, both these gentlemen cannot be considered "sound Democrats," because of the startling discrepancies between their opinions.

Further than this—a sound Democrat in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi means a person who believes in secession and wishes to kick up a rumpus and get the south outside the Union. In Kentucky a sound Democrat means a cordial supporter of the compromise measures, an abhorrer of the ultraism of southern and northern Democrats, a supporter of internal improvements or not as suits one's fancy, and either a freetradist or a protectionist, no matter which. In New York a sound democrat means one who is in favor of all kinds of amalgamation with Free-soilers, Anti-Renters, and the odds and ends of creation generally.

Now, how to decide which of these various pretenders to Democracy are the true, genuine, unspotted, unconquerable, hard-fisted, iron-hearted, unterrified, straight-up-one-side-and-down-the-other Democrats, is the difficulty. And this difficulty must continue, to the great distraction of the party, until an ecumenical council of the sachems and constitutional expounders of the party be called, from whom shall emanate a faithful description of an unmistakeable Democrat.

A True Lawyer.—Alexander Hamilton was once applied to as counsel by a man having the guardianship of several orphans, who would, on coming of age, succeed to a large and valuable estate, of which there was a material defect in the title-deeds, known only to their guardian, who wanted to get the estate vested to himself. Hamilton noted down the faithless executor's statement, and then said to him, "Settle with these unhappy infants honorably to the last cent, or I will hunt you from your skin like a hare." The advice was strictly followed, and the man who gave it was an ornament to the bar and the age he lived in.—*Southern Press.*

Guano on Tobacco Land.—It has been established beyond controversy that guano is the best aid that can be applied to wheat and corn, but we were not aware that it was so peculiarly adapted to the growth of tobacco. A gentleman in Louisa, who is largely engaged in the growth of the tobacco plant, made an experiment the last season, and he has satisfied himself most thoroughly of its entire adaptation to the growth of that crop. This is a matter of very considerable importance, as thousands of acres of the old tobacco lands in Virginia may be reclaimed.—*Fredericksb'g Herald.*

MARRIED,

In Montgomery county, on the 16th inst., by Rev. W. N. Peacock, Dr. JOHN F. ALLISON, formerly of Cabarrus, to Miss MARY E., daughter of Oliver Wylie, Esq.

In Montgomery county, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. W. N. Peacock, THOMAS PEMBERTON, Esq. to Miss JULIA ANN, daughter of Edward McCallum, dec'd.

In Montgomery county, on the 23d inst., Mr. REUBEN JORDAN to Miss CATHARINE HUNSUCKER.

In Bertie county, on the evening of the 22d inst., by Rev. J. Blount Cheshire, Dr. JOHN HILL, of Wilmington, to Miss WILLIE J. RUFFIN, of Bertie county.

In St. Peter'r Church, Washington, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. R. B. Drane, D. D., Rector of St. James Church, Wilmington, the Rev. EDWIN GEER, Rector of St. Peters', to Miss ELIZABETH M., daughter of the late Major Thos. H. Blount, of Washington.

In Graham, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Jno. R. Holt, Mr. WM. P. DENNY, of Greensborough, to Miss BETTIE H. HARDEN, daughter of Col. John Harden, of Graham.

DIED,

In Sampson county, on the 26th October, of inflammation of the brain, Mr. MARSHALL O. PARKER, in the 27th year of his age. Mr. Parker was an upright, useful citizen, and a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has left a widow and two children, and a large circle of friends and relatives, who deeply mourn his loss.—COM.

In Richmond county, on the 21st inst., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Green, Mrs. BOSEMAN, in an advanced age. Blessed are they that die in the Lord.

On the 19th Oct., near Long's Mill, Randolph county, N. C., Mr. DAVID KIME, aged about 54 years.

In the 38th year of her age, at Waverly, near Tallahassee, Florida, on the night of the 16th inst., Mrs. MARY ANN, consort of Gen. George W. Whitfield, and daughter of the late Jeremiah Brown, Esq., of Newbern, N. C.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Merchant Company's Boat Odd Fellow, with goods for B Rose & Son, J W Hooker, H & E J Lilly, T S Lutterloh, J & C J Cowles, Rockfish Co, J M Palmer, J W Baker, J H Coffman, R D McNeill, Haughton & Frasier, D Gee, Rankin & McLean, Ray & Pearce, H Branson & Son, J W Powers, W Draughon, Willkings & Co, W H Lutterloh, J E Patterson, C Benbow, J M McDonald, T J Johnson, J T Harrison, H Carter, M McMillan, R Little, and others.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 26—Hanoverian Galliot Johannes from Amsterdam; Brig Commerce from Matanzas; Schr. Elizabeth from Charleston. 28.—Schr. Wm. E. Ferguson from Edenton.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

KOSSUTH.

Our Paris Correspondent has sent us translations of the several documents relating to the application of Kossuth to pass through France on his way to England. The first is the letter addressed by Kossuth to the Prefect of the Bouches-du-Rhone, as follows:

On board the steam-frigate of the United States of America, Mississippi, in the roads of Marseilles,
SEPTEMBER 27, 1851.

MONSIEUR LE PREFET: Delivered from my banishment to Kutahia by the generous mediation of the Governments, friends of humanity, I have just arrived at Marseilles on board the Mississippi, sent expressly to my aid by the Government of the United States. I come to ask from the Government of the French Republic free passage and protection to cross France, having the intention to go directly to England. I am in company of my wife and of my three children, whom I desire to place in education in London before passing to the United States to thank the people and the Government for the generous succor with which they have been so good as to honor my misfortune. My secretary and his family, the tutor of my children, two officers and a domestic, form my suite. I place my demand, which rests purely upon considerations of humanity, under the protection of French honor and of your generous sentiments, M. le Prefet, and I have the honor to assure you of my most distinguished consideration.

L. KOSSUTH.

The answer of the Ministers at Paris to this letter was communicated by Telegraph to the Prefect, who addressed it to the American Consul, by whom it was made known to Kossuth. The following is a translation of it:

MARSEILLES, Sept. 27, 1851.

MONSIEUR LE CONSUL: I have the honor to inform you that, by a telegraphic despatch which I have just received, the Minister of the Interior announces that the request made by M. Kossuth to pass through France on his way to England cannot be granted. M. Kossuth, whose passports have not been *visé* for France by the Minister of the French Republic at Constantinople, having been only allowed to land at Marseilles in consequence of the desire expressed by him in the interest of the health of his wife and children, I must consider him as still on board the American frigate Mississippi, and therefore make known, M. le Consul, through your mediation, the decision taken by the Minister of the Interior relative to the demand which he has begged me to present.

Accept, Monsieur le Consul, the assurance of my high consideration.

SULEAU,
Prefect of the mouths of the Rhone.

M. Kossuth, after receiving this refusal, and when on the point of leaving Marseilles, sent the subjoined address to the "*People*," the Socialist Journal at Marseilles:

To the Democracy of Marseilles.

CITIZENS:—The Government of the French republic having refused me the permission to travel through France, the people of Marseilles, obedient to the outburst of one of those generous impulses of the French heart which are an unfathomable source of the greatness of the nation, has honored me by a manifestation of its republican sentiments—a manifestation honorable in its motives, manly in its resolution, peaceful in its ardor, and majestic in its calm, as nature—that great image of God—before a storm. I have heard my name mingled with the song of the "Marseillaise" and the cry of "Vive la Republique," the only legal cry in France, the only cry whose lawfulness has been purchased in the blood of the martyrs of liberty. It is so natural to love liberty, so slight an evil to suffer for her; it is almost less than a simple duty; but there is supreme glory in the thought that one is identified with the principle of liberty in the eyes of the French people. I do not desire glory, but that glory I accept that I may deserve it. I accept it as a testimony of the fraternity of the French nation with the people of every country. I accept it as the word of safety for the dear land of my birth. To you, Frenchmen and republicans, be the honor assigned of saving; to us, poor Hungarians, that of deserving to be saved! We shall deserve it. My nation will understand the appeal of your brotherhood, will be proud of it, and answer it bravely, as should do those who are honored by being called brethren by the French people. These are the only thanks worthy of the good people of Marseilles; worthy the manifestations made, not in my honor, but in that of my nation; and for my nation, not in that of the past, but in that of the future. Permit me not to speak again of the refusal of the Government of the French republic to grant me a passage through its territory. I know that the French people do not countenance this act. I knew that neither M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte nor M. Leon Faucher was the French nation. I knew and I know that the executive power is delegated, but that to them is not delegated the honor of the French nation. I shall no longer remember their refusal, and I hope that humanity may do as I do, if by chance those who have suffered exile, and have forgotten it, as it seems, are again forced to fly their country. Last evening one of your brothers, (of our brothers,) a workman of Marseilles—I know his name, and shall not forget it—came, in spite of the cold, swimming on board the American frigate to shake hands with me. I piously shook his hand, with emotion, reproving mildly his temerity. "I wished to touch your hand," said he; "I could find no boat, and I took to the water. Here I am. Are there such things as obstacles for him who has the will?" I bowed before these words. The love of liberty, the sentiment of duty and fraternity, were in my breast when I came to Marseilles, but at Marseilles I found the motto, "There is no obstacle for him who has the will." This motto shall be mine. "Vive la Republique. Salut et fraternite."

LOUIS KOSSUTH.

Marseilles roads, on board the frigate Mississippi, of the U. S., Sep. 29, 1851.

There are in both England and France, as we learn by the latest advices, many who disapprove of the above Address, and our Paris correspondent thinks that "the American people generally will not fail to find much that is objectionable in its spirit and form." It elicited from the London Times on the 9th instant an article respecting Kossuth which is mentioned as having attracted a great deal of attention in England, and which it may gratify the curiosity of our readers also to see. We therefore copy it below.

We learn from letters received in this city that it was M. Kossuth's desire to stop at Naples, Genoa, and Marseilles, in which places he claimed to have many friends to his future European enterprises; and he is said to have manifested much dissatisfaction that the frigate Mississippi was not permitted by her orders to touch at those ports, intimating that he was thereby "a prisoner still," and suggesting that the desired indulgence would be sanctioned by "the people," if the Government should disapprove it.

From the London Times of Oct. 9.

However commendable it may be to uphold the character of this country as a place of refuge for the proscribed of all denominations, and to express with becoming warmth our adherence to the great cause of freedom throughout the world, it is fitting, before we select any of the fugitives who have reached our shores for the reception of honors due to the good and to the great, to ascertain how far they deserve them. Under ordinary circumstances we should have been content to leave M. Louis Kossuth to proceed, without any further comment from ourselves, from his Turkish prison to his Transatlantic retreat; but as an extravagant attempt is made by certain parties, whose ignorance and enthusiasm go hand in hand, to receive this aspiring author and chief of a disastrous rebellion as if he combined in the highest degree the qualities of a patriot and a statesman, we are called upon to state in a few words the reasons for which we regard this appeal as a gross delusion and imposition on the feelings of the public. The Common Council of the city of London, with its accustomed sense of propriety, and its recently acquired experience of foreign affairs, has taken the lead in this demonstration. The Hungarian agents in this country have been laboring for some time past to give it *eclat* through that portion of the English press which has placed itself in their hands. And in the present absence of any topic for the public diversion between the closing of the Exhibition and the commencement of the winter every effort will be made, perhaps with some success, to convert M. Kossuth into a lion before he is consigned to Mr. Barnum to make a tour of the United States.

To represent Kossuth as the champion of the Hungarian Constitution, and as a supporter of those principles of limited monarchy which are still happily rooted in the affections of the people of this country, is as absurd as it would be to confer similar distinctions on similar grounds upon Mazzini or Louis Blanc. Indeed, after the exposition of his principles with which M. Kossuth has just favored the Democrats of Marseilles, we do not suppose that his faction in this country can have the effrontery to call those principles constitutional. He will land at Southampton an avowed adherent of the extreme Republican party in France; nor can that avowal have surprised any one acquainted with his past career. The revolutionary characters of his opinions; the self-seeking and arbitrary spirit of his administration; the enormity of many of his actions, and the extraordinary impostures he practised with success on a credulous and enthusiastic people, were the principal causes not only of the frightful contest which desolated Hungary, but of the intervention of foreign armies in the war, and of the ultimate subversion of the ancient Constitution of the land. That Constitution was in fact annihilated from the time when Kossuth took a prominent part in the Government; and the assembly of his creatures which sate at Debreczin no more resembled the Diet of Hungary than the Barebones Parliament resembled the Legislature of the British Constitution.

It is not our province to investigate the private life of Kossuth before the commencement of the late struggle, and we therefore confine ourselves to the fact that judicial proceedings were instituted against him some years ago for misconduct in the performance of a trust in the county of Zemplin, and that he was not exonerated from the charges brought against him. All traces of the proceedure in this case were carefully destroyed during the period of his government. He subsequently became a public writer of considerable eloquence and notoriety, and was brought into the Diet by the influence of Count Zichy at an ensuing election. In this position he became the leader of the extreme Radical party in Hungary, which was undoubtedly prepared for action even before the occurrence of those events in the spring of 1848 which proved so favorable to their designs. Indeed upon the first outbreak of the revolution in Vienna, in March, 1848, Kossuth received a popular ovation from the mob in that city. Immediately afterwards the Hungarian movement began. The first step in it was the formation of a Magyar Government, composed of all that was most enlightened and illustrious in the nation. Count Louis Batthyany was prime minister; Szechenyi, Esterhazy, and Eotvos were its leading members. These eminent men agreed that, in the formation of a Cabinet upon liberal but constitutional principles, it was desirable and prudent to put a check upon the revolutionary faction by offering a place amongst themselves to Kossuth, as leader of the extreme party. They flattered themselves, and Louis Batthyany in particular, that their superior influence would correct his violence, and that his conduct in the management of the finance department would be such as to arrest him in his further career. In times of revolution, however, daring carries the day. Before three months had elapsed Kossuth had gradually undermined all his colleagues, and subverted those who had brought him into power. They all successively retired in dismay, for they foresaw that the abyss was widening before them, and that the constitutional liberties of Hungary were to be sacrificed to an armed contest with the Imperial Government and the personal aggrandizement of a single man. In the commencement of October, 1848, the Imperial Commissioner, Count Lamberg, was murdered on the bridge of Pseth; the crime remained unpunished by Kossuth during his entire government; but he hastened to take advantage of it by illegally declaring the permanence of the Assembly, and openly defying the authority of the Crown. The step was made by him at that time from reform to revolution, and from Parliamentary resistance to civil war. The terrific outbreak of the 6th of October in Vienna followed, which was begun by a regiment of grenadiers tampered with by the Hungarian agents of Kossuth, and by "navvies" also set on by the same individuals. The objects of that convulsion and of the murder of Latour was simply to effect a diversion in favor of the insurrectionary Government of Pseth. It is essential to remark that from this time forward this Government became the mere expression of Kossuth's personal will, controlled only by the jealousy of the military commanders. He wanted nothing but military skill and experience to be absolute master of the country, and every vestige of its political liberties was already obliterated. Undoubtedly he exhibited at this time considerable ability in administration, and an extraordinary command of that species of tumid eloquence which was suited to the people he had to lead. He scrupled as little as Mr. O'Connell to affirm whatever suited his purpose, and he obtained the same unbounded results from popular credulity. Thus, to give circulation to the worthless paper notes which proceeded in unlimited abundance from his bank note press, he caused the people to be persuaded that the Austrian bank notes were worthless, but would be exchanged by the Government for its own paper. By this contrivance money was raised for external use and the internal currency of the revolutionary assignats extended. On one occasion, in the course of the winter, we are credibly informed that a mock embassy, purporting to arrive from the Grand Seignior, was seen to enter Pseth or Debreczin, in order to lead the people to suppose that the Porte had declared against the Austrians. The grand act of his Government was, however, the declaration of the deposition of the House of Hapsburg, on the 14th of April, 1849. This measure was strongly repugnant to the prevailing opinion of the Assembly, and even of his own colleagues, the Ministers; for they were all well aware that their only chance of success lay in treating with the Emperor for the maintenance of the Constitution. But Kossuth was resolved to push matters to the last extremity. He made a dramatic appeal to the members of the Diet, assuring them that the circumstances of the country required this last sacrifice; that a Congress was about to open at Verona, at which Hungary was to be represented as an independent Power; and that the army, having thrown off its allegiance, required the Diet to do the same. This fatal and desperate vote was carried by these false representations, and by the terror which an absolute dictatorial Government inspired. We believe no man dared even to oppose it—a striking proof of the extinction of liberty. The immediate consequence was a rupture beyond all possibility of adjustment with the Crown, and the determination of the Emperor of Russia to take part in the contest. No one can examine these events dispassionately without arriving at the conviction that the true interest of Hungary and of Austria was to terminate the struggle by an equitable negotiation, preserving the rights of sovereign and of people; but that Kossuth chiefly with a view to the maintenance of his own supremacy in and by the revolution, forced matters on to the last extremity, until he arrived at the catastrophe which has ruined and enslaved his unhappy country. That is the offence with which we hold him chargeable in the eyes of history, and no greater offence can be committed. This is the character assigned to his policy by the most eminent members of the Liberal Party in Hungary; and nothing can be more characteristic of their opinion than the fact that Count Casimir Batthyany, who stuck to him longest, and had to share his imprisonment, has now quitted him, with an intimation that he will have no more to do with Louis Kossuth.

These statements and remarks, which might be very much amplified, will be received with dissatisfaction by many of our readers, who, with a true English hatred of tyranny and sympathy with the oppressed, are not apt to look too nicely into the actions of those who claim their compassion. But we have made them from an entire conviction that the object of these addresses and honors is not what his admirers suppose him to be, and that if the people of this country receive Kossuth as a hero and a patriot they will render themselves an object of derision in those countries where his conduct is more correctly appreciated and his character more accurately known. We must add that all such public marks of attention to the sworn enemies of States with which we are at peace is an unusual and inconvenient interference in the affairs of foreign countries.—What should we say if Mr. Smith O'Brien effected his escape from Botany Bay, and was received with a congratulatory address by the Corporation of New York? Yet Mr. Smith O'Brien is, in the eyes of hosts of Irishmen and Americans, as persecuted and as honest a patriot as the late dictator of the Magyars.

A curious case of fraud has just transpired at Berlin. A tailor having insured his life for £90 and £100 respectively, in offices at London and Copenhagen, got up a fictitious burial, and after having witnessed in disguise his own interment, took flight, leaving his wife to claim the amount of the policies and then to follow him.—This she effected by means of a certificate of death furnished by some medical man for a bribe of £15, coupled with the register of the funeral; but after a lapse of four years the affair has come to light. The coffin has been found, containing nothing but rubbish, and the culprit has been arrested by the agency of the electric telegraph, before receiving the news of the discovery.

A Wag says, that Barnum has recently enriched his museum with a lock of hair from the head of steamboat navigation; also; a blush from the face of of the earth, and ten yards of the equinoctial line.

THE MERRY TRAVELLER.

One day as I journeyed alone o'er the plain,
I met one who bore, on his shoulder and cane,
A wallet that weighed him nigh down to the earth;
Yet he trudged on as gay as though freighted with mirth.

With burden so heavy, pray how can you sing,
I exclaimed as we met; with the air of a king
He replied, if it only were twice as much more,
It was merrier borne; and he sang as before.

This world is a wearisome burden of cares,
But cheerfulness eases the shoulder it bears;
Contentment and love lighten every one's load,
And level all hills in the traveller's road.

From the London Times.

THE LAST PUBLIC DAY OF THE EXHIBITION.

Just before five o'clock struck, the feathery jet of water from Oslen's crystal fountain suddenly ceased, and the silence of the vast assemblage became deeper and more intense. The moment at last came. Mr. Bradshaw appeared at the West corner of the transept gallery on the South side, bearing a large red flag in his hand. This he displayed as the clock struck, and instantly all the organs in the building were hurling into the air the well-known notes of the national anthem. At the same moment the assembled multitudes uncovered; and those who saw this act of loyalty from an advantageous position will long remember the effect which it produced upon their minds. Where just before nothing was visible but a mass of black hats stretching away until lost in the distance, immediately there appeared a great sea of upturned animated faces, and to the solemn silence of expectancy succeeded a volume of sound in which the voices of the people were heartily joined.

As soon as the anthem had closed there arose such cheers as Englishmen alone know how to give. These were continued for several minutes, and when the last of them died away there passed over the entire building, and with an effect truly sublime, a tremendous rolling sound, like that of thunder, caused by thousands of feet stamping their loyalty upon the boarded floors. Under this demonstration every part of the edifice trembled, and, as it swept from west to east, many an eye was raised with anxiety to the girders and pillars, which in long perspective were stretched out before them. And now the time had arrived for the death peal of the Exhibition to be rung out. Some one hung out from the gallery of the transept a piece of calico, on which was inscribed the well-known passage from Shakspeare's Tempest, &c.:—

"Our revels now are ended: these our actors,
As I foretold you, were all spirits, and
Are melted into air, into thin air:
And, like the baseless fabric of this vision,
The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,—
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And, like this unsubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind."

A minute or two was allowed to elapse before the fatal signal was given, and during this brief interval the assemblage remained silent and motionless. At last it came, and a perfect storm of bell peals broke over the building. The committee seemed to have collected all their strength for a last effort in this department of their duties, and we do hope that to the other statistics of the great undertaking now closed, may at once be added the number of tympanums broken on the final day.—Ireland has sent the most powerful bells to the Exhibition, but these resources, added to the bells of all nations, were deemed insufficient, and China had to come to the rescue with her gongs, and India to strike up some fine savage notes from her tom-toms, before the signs of an intention to depart were unmistakably manifested. The concourse of people for a long time remained massed together, as if no power could separate or fuse them; but at last small currents and ripples of human beings might be seen setting toward the exit-doors, and these gradually increased in volume and rapidity as the shades of evening fell. One by one the gas lamps were lighted, and the building, divided between the empire of day and night, assumed an aspect curiously in harmony with its defunct character.

The crowds flowed out faster every minute, and first the Western, and then the Eastern portions of the nave, began to show vacant spaces. In the meantime, the ringing of the bells was occasionally suspended, and in the intervals hearty cheers were given for Prince Albert, for the Prince of Wales, for Mr. Paxton, for Mr. Fox, for the exhibitors, and upon various other grounds. An attempt, too, was made by some vocalists to get up a musical performance, but their efforts were instantly drowned by the revived energies of the ringers. Some one proposed a cheer for Kossuth, but it met with no response, except some derisive laughter. The galleries and the Eastern and Western naves had now been completely cleared, but a dense body still clung round the crystal fountain, many filling bottles with water from it as a memento, and others struggling in vain to approach it for that purpose. The police and the sappers appeared on the scene, first in small knots, and then, when they had moved the people on a little, in extended line By gently pressing on them they at last induced them to go, but it was dark, and half-past 6 o'clock before the building was completely cleared, and the bells finally ceased tolling.

The executive committee, and the chief members of their staff, met in the transept when it was all over, and many and hearty were the congratulations which they exchanged on the happy termination of their brilliant labors. It is rarely, indeed, that a body of men have assembled at the close of any undertaking with more legitimate ground for feeling pleasure and satisfaction. The Great Exhibition has been mainly the work of their hands, and its triumphant success is naturally regarded by them as their highest reward. Even the sappers participated in the gratification which the event of Saturday inspired, and before the building was left to silence and solitude they made its dim and shadowy interior ring with three hearty cheers for the Queen.

The Sabbath in England.—One of the most interesting meetings of the British alliance was that on which the subject of the Sabbath in the United Kingdom was taken up and discussed. The astonishing fact was here developed, that about thirteen hundred and fifty long trains, besides many short trains, regularly run on Sundays; and that but three railroads, (in England, Scotland and Wales, respectively,) were distinguished from the rest by their not allowing any trains to run on that day. Among the omnibus drivers, too, under the present regulations of the owners, there is necessarily a great desecration of the Sabbath. They are obliged to spend fifteen hours, every other day, and sixteen hours on Sunday, in their occupation.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 27.

Another Fatal Railroad Accident.—A locomotive and train on the Railroad, four miles from Murphysburgh, ran over a cow and was thrown over an embankment into a creek. One person was killed and several wounded. The locomotive was destroyed.

[BY REQUEST.]

FROM THE SOIL OF THE SOUTH.

RESOURCES OF SOUTH FLORIDA.

I wish to direct your attention to all that part of Florida south of the line of frost, but particularly to the Manatee River and its advantages; and I shall give you a description of its climate, its lands, and its productions.

The soil generally is poor pine land; but it is not of that we boast; it is our wonderful climate, whose genial influence exerts itself alike on animal and vegetable nature. The heat is sufficient to stimulate a rapid and luxurlant growth, while it is never so intense as to become disagreeable. The thermometer rises to ninety-two, perhaps not four times a year. As it is not extreme in its variations of temperature, neither is it rapid in the succession of those variations, but always maintains that equality and dryness of climate so grateful to the Northern invalid, I believe it is the healthiest climate in the world. Our northers are less bleak than on the eastern coast, as they are warmed by the radiation of the whole peninsular over which they must pass to reach us.—Our winter months are truly delightful; we are just south of the line of frost, and the cold, not enough to injure the most delicate flower, is yet of sufficient intensity to invigorate us and enable us to recuperate from the relaxing effects of a continuous but not severe summer. It is the most favorable climate for pulmonary invalids on the Western continent—instances have occurred where they have been afraid to leave here; I myself am one, and I intend locating here on that account.—On examining the dead list, I find the only diseases to be old age, and the consumption, the last being an exotic and not indigenous here.

Many valuable plants thrive luxuriantly here, even in the *poorest soil*. The Sisal or Manilla Hemp grows on, despite of drought, overflow, fire, and even a slight frost; in three years you may cut it, and even with the present instrument for cleaning it, you may gross $600 to the hand to the acre. You may dig hundreds of bushels of Cumpti from the poorest acre, without exhausting it; for the root is pure starch, composed of no minerals except carbon, and the top returned to the soil, repays with generous interest the draft upon it during the last year. Sow the seed once, and you have it forever. The Castor Oil plant here is *perennial*, growing wild, a tree twenty feet high, and producing a hundred and fifty bushels to the acre. It will always remunerate cultivation, even if sold for Lamp Oil and burned for light.

To the settler a thousand unexpected sources of gratification start up. He may eat here his own oranges, olives, bananas, and pine apples; he may fringe his yard with an edging of his own cocoa trees; he may inhale at once the perfume of the lemon and the jasmine; he may sit under the shade of his oleander and crape myrtle *trees*, or he may sleep there, fanned by gentle winds, and lulled to rest by the music of the mocking bird. This paradise can be created; he has but to plant and to await patiently the result.

The resources of this part of Florida are very great. Along the river is destined to become a vast orange and lime orchard: the bug is actually disappearing, and all the trees that were once infested by them, are now clear, and are green and luxuriant.

As a grazing country, it is remarkably fine, and the pastures are green the whole year. We have a grass here which grows with such wonderful luxuriance, as to feed ten head of cattle to the acre; the Guinea grass. *No soil is too poor to raise it, and once in possession of the ground, you may cut it monthly for a long succession of years.*

Pooh! says Mr. Wiseacre, all this is a fudge. I've been there. Why, sir! the lands are low and flat; so much the better, sir, they won't wash; but they are sandy; we can only work them the easier, and with better health, sir; but they won't produce oats and corn; we do not need them in a land of eternal pastures; you have no springs; true, but we have cisterns of the healthiest and sweetest water in the world. You are sickly; it is false. I appeal to the thousands who flock to the plains of Florida, to find new life in her soft winds and softer sky. I appeal to her sons, born and raised upon her bosom, whose manly forms and pliant vigor, tell other tales than of disease; but there's no doubt about it, sir! your lands are miserably poor; in one sense of the word, I grant it, in another, I deny it. The land is rich in its adaptation to the climate, as best suited to the peculiar vegetation which the climate allows.

There's not an acre in the broad soil of Florida that will not yield a rich return in something. They take but a narrow view of the economy of nature who will call land poor because it won't yield corn.—Fertility of the soil is a relative term. *Every soil is fertile that has its uses.*—Florida poor! with its turpentine to pay six hundred dollars to the hand? Poor! with its oak, to rib the sides of a million of ships? Poor, with its cotton, rice and cane plantations? with its arrow-root, its tobacco, its hemp, its fruits, its herds, and its fisheries? with a sea-coast equal to any three States in the Union? with broad and deep rivers, running through all its length and breadth, and with a variety of climate sufficient to unite the temperate and torrid zones? The charge is absurd, and yet that very charge has been the cause of the neglect of Florida. People found sandy barrens, and the staples they would have raised, died; the *real staples of the country they knew not, and, consequently, never tried.* Disgusted, they returned home, and the report went forth of the poverty of Florida.

But, all the lands are not poor, even in the common acceptation of the term; we have thousands of acres that will grow cane, corn, cotton, rice, tobacco, indigo and sumach, while the poorest acre we have will amply repay your labor in potatoes, cassovas, castor-oil, arrow-root, hemp, olives, figs, peaches, oranges, lemons, limes, plantains, bananas, pine apples, and grapes.

Our cane lands are equal to any in the world, while their position in a tropical climate gives them a value above any other in the United States. They are hammock lands, whose rich top soil finds a foundation in a bed of marl, averaging about twenty inches under the surface. Dr. B., a planter here, has cane that has been ratooning seven years, and if not better, is equally as good now as it was in its third year. Unimproved, the land is selling at ten dollars per acre. Its location upon a river of easy navigation and deep bar, (ten feet at low water,) and its access to New Orleans, perhaps enhancing its value.—There is land enough in the immediate vicinity for thirty plantations of about two hundred acres, each yielding a hogshead and a half to the acre.

But, it is not of our rich lands that I should speak; there's emulation enough after them; the poor man has no chance there. I would invite his attention to the poor lands, and teach him to trust to the climate for what he found wanting in the soil. I would teach him that there are valuable staples peculiarly adapted to that very soil. I would tell him how he could profitably plant his eight acre tract in oranges, limes, Manilla hemp, and castor bean; how a single acre of Guinea grass would afford perpetual food for his team of two horses or mules, and six or seven milch cows; how a fish and a turtle pen and an oyster bank would afford him and his single slave, nutritious food for the whole year; and how easily his meat-house could be filled with venison and beef. I would tell him that prosperity must follow a settlement here, for God has blessed the land, and He will bless the people.

Your obedient servant, J. R. L.
Manatee, Fla., Aug. 3, 1851.

The Enlarged Capitol, according to the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, will cost $5,000,000. The marble and setting for the exterior must cost at least, twelve hundred thousand dollars, and that for the interior as much. The whole present appropriation for the work is only one hundred thousand dollars. It is to be hoped that the appropriations will be sufficiently liberal to enable the architect and superintendent to complete the whole edifice in two years,—which, they say, can be done instead of taking five years for it, as has been proposed. The bids for the building material of the Capitol have not been decided upon, and will not be till after the report is received as to the several quarries from which the marble offered, is to be brought.

Ex-President Tyler has written a letter to Calderon de la Barca, the Spanish Minister, soliciting his intercession for the release of all the Cuban prisoners. Mr. Tyler says if a sacrifice was wanting to deter others from the commission of a similar offence, it has been offered up. The vengeance of a great State has fallen terribly and fatally, and to restore the small number now in custody to their friends and homes, would speak a more effective tale than would issue from the dungeon or the gibbet.

Emigration from and to Ireland.—A Dublin letter in the Limerick Chronicle supplies the following statistics in reference to the emigration from the former port:

"Talking of emigration, it is idle to ask 'Where will it end?' Why it is only beginning. In the Liffey this moment there are three vessels advertised to sail this week—the Coronet, (Roche, Brothers,) an admirable ship, capable of accommodating comfortably three hundred passengers; the Samuel, (James Miley,) also about three hundred; and another shy looking craft, rather the worse for wear, which has been christened the British Queen, belonging to a third house. Here, then, this very week, nearly one thousand people will leave this port alone direct for 'the model Republic.' But this affords a very imperfect idea of the depopulating drain which is going on, and which is fast causing Ireland literally to sink into the bosom of the Atlantic.—We have from this port alone, either direct to America or via Liverpool, an exodus of the Irish people to the tune of at least seven thousand every week. A close observing friend, who returned this morning from a tour in Tipperary, Limerick, and Clare, assures me that if the current of migration proceeds in its present full and rapid flood, Ireland, if inhabited at all in five years hence, will not be peopled by Irishmen—at least so far as the south and west are concerned."

The Cotton Crop.—A planter at Orange Lake, Florida, writes under date of the 30th ult., that he has this year the finest cotton crop he ever saw. He says:

"We are now picking more than *two thousand* pounds to the acre—it being the second picking. I believe that several acres of my Hammock Orange Grove land, will yield 3000 pounds and upwards to the acre; I shall be unable to save my cotton, without help, to say nothing of my sugar cane, which I cannot touch. My long cotton will yield 1,500 pounds to the acre."

Colt's revolvers are likely to be entirely superseded by a new revolving pistol exhibited in the Crystal Palace by Messrs. Dean, of London. The difference between Colt's and Messrs. Dean's pistol is thus described: The barrel and frame of Dean's are formed in one piece, and are consequently firmer and stronger. The chambers are secured by means of a sliding pin or bolt, which passes through the centre of the frame of the pistol and of the chambers, and upon which they revolve—the bolt being secured in its place by a spring, which prevents its being accidentally withdrawn. In loading no ramrod is required, a slight pressure of the finger being sufficient to force the ball and cartridge into the chamber. The action of the trigger is three-fold—causing the chambers to revolve, cocking and discharging the pistol. The construction is exceedingly simple, there not being a single screw in the inside, and the whole of the springs and machinery consisting of only three pieces. The weight of one of the five-chamber pistols, for 32 balls to the pound, is 2 lbs. 14 oz.; while Colt's, with six chambers, for 60 balls to the pound, is 4 lbs. 4 oz.—The principle of Messrs. Deane's pistol will be applied to carbines and rifles. Already the ordnance Department have given large orders to Messrs. Dean for pistols and rifles.

Bentonian.—The proposition for a mixed convention between the Bentonites and Anti-Bentonites, don't meet with much favor from "Old Bullion," as will be seen from the following extract of a letter from him to M. Blair, Esq., of St. Louis:

"I answer instantly and truly, that I would rather sit in council with the six thousand dead, who died of cholera in St. Louis, than to go into convention with such a gang of scamps, and that is my sentiment to-day. The point is to defeat them; the public require it. We shall be stronger when they are gone, and what is more we shall be *clean*."

SPLIT AMONGST THE DEMOCRATS.

ALBANY, Oct.

The Hon. Moses P. Hatch, [illegible] of Oswego, is out with a long letter to the Democratic electors of the [illegible] torial District, in which he opposes election of the nominees of the [illegible] Convention at Syracuse, on the ground their anti-canal opinions. He says no sane man can be induced to vote for Chatfield & Co., unless the [illegible] tion is practised by the opponents of Canals. He appeals to his [illegible] friends who stood by him at the [illegible] rial election, to stand firm and [illegible] for men known to be purely [illegible]

Democracy in Vermont.—The [illegible] ger fraction of the Cass & Butler [illegible] racy' in Vermont, who formed a [illegible] in 1849 with the Van Buren Free [illegible] appear determined to continue the [illegible] ship, though it has not hitherto [illegible] They held their State Convention [illegible] 22d, and

Resolved, That the Democratic [illegible] Vermont adhere to the position [illegible] heretofore assumed on questions of [illegible] al and State policy.

Resolved, That we are unalterably [illegible] posed to any further extension of [illegible] and believe that such extension [illegible] prohibited by the legislation of [illegible] that we consider it the duty of [illegible] abolish Slavery and the Slave [illegible] wheresoever it has the power [illegible] Constitution to do so, as the [illegible] principles of our Government, [illegible] spirit of the age; and that we are [illegible] promisingly hostile to the Fugitive [illegible] law, as violative, in many of its [illegible] of the spirit and guarantees of [illegible] tution relating to personal [illegible] abhorent to humanity and justice.

The "National Democrat" [illegible] fingers are, day by day, more [illegible] displacing fingers of bone and [illegible] We quote:—

At the present day, there is [illegible] than 20,000 women in this city [illegible] live by using a steel instrument [illegible] sewing needle. Whether the [illegible] ever be so completely superseded [illegible] spinning wheel, may be doubted, [illegible] quite certain, that its use by [illegible] gers is becoming less and less [illegible] day. The impending fate of this [illegible] strument, when plied by human [illegible] no less certain than that of the [illegible] wheel. Hand sewing, especially [illegible] great bulk of coarse clothing, [illegible] articles of domestic use, is destined [illegible] sume the position at a day not far [illegible] the same as hand spinning occupies [illegible] present day.

We are told that there are now [illegible] city no less than fifty sewing [illegible] driven by steam power, which turn [illegible] enormous number of pants each [illegible] sides fine coats and other articles [illegible] rel. One girl with the aid of [illegible] can turn out as much work as six [illegible] with the needle used by hand. [illegible] fits of this machine labor are [illegible] but it is the capitalist who owns [illegible] chine who realizes the gain.

A married man, who was out at a party, when he proposed going [illegible] urged to stay a little longer. "No," he replied, "perhaps I may as well [illegible] wife, probably, is already as much [illegible] can be."

☞ THE undersigned will [illegible]
Cash advances on all Produce for [illegible]
New York, on delivery on board [illegible]
wharf, or at my Warehouses at the [illegible]
T. S. LITTLE.
October 29, 1851.

LAW BOOKS

THE Subscribers are now receiving [illegible] have on hand for sale,
North Carolina Supreme Court Reports, [illegible] or single volumes.
Iredell's Digest, 3 vols.
" Digested Manual, old and new.
North Carolina Civil Practice,
" " Form Book,
Swaim's Justice.
Story on Bailments,
" Conflict of Laws,
" Partnership,
" Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols.
" Equity Pleading,
" Bills,
" Agency,
" Sales,
" Contracts,
Archbold's Criminal Pleading, 2 vols.
" Practice,
" Nisi Prius,
Chitty on Contracts,
" Pleading, 3 vols.
" Medical Jurisprudence,
Starkie on Evidence, 3 vols.
" Criminal Pleading, 2 vols.
Sugden on Powers,
" Vendors, 2 vols,
Powell on Mortgages,
" Contracts,
Smith's Chancery Practice,
" Mercantile Law,
" Actions at Law,
" Contracts,
Sanders on Uses and Trusts,
" Pleading and Evidence, 2 vols.
Williams on Real Property,
" Executors, 2 vols,
Hoffman's Legal Study,
" Masters in Chancery,
American Chancery Digest, 3 vols.
" Leading Cases,
United States Digest, 3 vols,
" " Criminal Law,
Daniell's Chancery Pleading & Practice,
Mitford's " "
Lube's Equity Pleading,
White & Tudor's Leading Equity Cases,
Equity Draughtsman,
Adams' Equity. Parsons' do.
Fearne on Remainders, 2 vols,
Greenleaf on Evidence, "
Russell on Crimes, "
Roper on Legacies, "
Wheaton's Selwyn, "
Crabb on Real Property, "
Park on Dower. Bingham on Infancy,
Coote on Mortgages,
Sedgwick on Damages,
Jones on Bailments,
Fell on Guarantees,
Byles on Bills,
Tillinghast's Adams on Ejectment,
Dart on Vendors and Purchasers,
Kauffman's Civil Law,
Curtis's Conveyancer. Oliver's do.
Atherley on the Law of Marriage,
Bright on Husband and Wife,
Reeves on Domestic Relations,
Little & Brown's English Reports,
Broom's Legal Maxims,
Anthon's Law Student,
Bradford's N. Y. Surrogate Court Reports,
Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 2 vols.
Burrill's " "
Hargrove and Butler's Coke, 3 vols.
Kent's Commentaries,
Blackstone's "
Kinne's Kent. Kinne's Blackstone.
The above will be sold on very [illegible] terms. And other Law Books procured [illegible] for the members of the Profession in [illegible] of the State, at such prices as will make [illegible] interest to apply to us.
E. J. HALE & [illegible]

...TIAL ACTION IN REGARD TO THE SYRACUSE OUTRAGE.

...ering from the Republic the follow-...letter, which was addressed by Mr. ...ckton to the District Attorney of ...ew York, on receipt of intelli-...of the rescue of a fugitive slave by ...house mob. The letter indicates in ...strongest possible terms the determi-...of the Administration to enforce ...w, without respect to persons or lo-..., and is in keeping with their entire ...ct in this and every similar instance. ...President can have no stronger claim ...the gratitude of the country than ...which he derives from his inflexible ...rence to the strict line of duty marked ...by the Constitution:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6, 1851.

Sir: The President has learned from the newspapers, with the deepest regret, of a disgraceful outrage recently committed by a lawless mob, who have forcibly rescued a fugitive from labor from the custody of the marshal, thereby defying the execution of legal process and setting the law at defiance. He hopes that the statements respecting the occurrence are exaggerated, especially as it took place at your residence, and no communication upon the subject has been received from you.

But whatever may have been the extent of the outrage, he expects that all offenders will be spared, on your part and that of the marshal, to bring the guilty parties to justice. The supremacy of the laws must be maintained, at every hazard and at any sacrifice. Men whose duty it is to execute them, must be supported and sustained in the discharge of it.

The President cannot doubt that the great majority of the citizens are loyal to the Constitution, and that they will aid the proper officers in bringing to justice those who have openly and wickedly violated the most important duty of a citizen, in a free Republic—setting an example, which, if followed, must endanger the life of every officer charged with the execution of the laws. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. CRITTENDEN,
Acting Secretary.

To Reverdy Johnson, Esq., Attorney of the United States for the Northern District of New York, Syracuse.

Syracuse Law and Order Meeting.—The Albany Argus, in speaking of the proceedings of this meeting, which were published in our paper of yesterday, says:

There can be no doubt that the excitement of this meeting is in entire harmony with the prevailing sentiment in the city and in the State. There is no sympathy beyond the narrow limits of abolitionism, any sympathy with or palliation of the outrage which called it together. The current of feeling and sentiment throughout the State runs strong and deep against all such attempts to obstruct or defy the laws and Constitution. It sets in strength against the teachers and abettors of the pestilent doctrines which necessarily to outbreaks against the law such as the affair at Syracuse. It will rebuke itself every where, in and out of court, and will make itself felt on all occasions."

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.

Indictments against the Christiana Rioters.—In the U. S. District Court, this morning the Grand Jury returned into court true bills against persons charged with participating in the Christiana outbreak.

The number makes one hundred and seventeen persons found against persons charged with that outrage.

...TANT FROM NORTHERN MEXICO.

...ion of Matamoras—Retreat of the Insurgents—American Troops joining the Insurgents.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30.

By the arrival to-day of the schooner ... Barbour, we are in possession of ... from Rio Grande to the 24th inst. ... previous day a party of the revo... who were reconnoitering near ..., were fired upon by the troops ... Government, when the ... a diversion, and entering the ... retreat to the custom house. An ... ensued, in which three Tex... and many Mexicans were killed. The ... were then driven back.

The steamer Neptune had arrived at the ... of the river from Tampico with re... which were transferred to a ... States schooner.

... of two hundred Texans started ..., when the men composing ... returned to the Nep...

... American troops, stationed on the ..., had deserted and joined the ..., and a requisition had been ... by the commandant to the de... at New Orleans, for more men.

... Carvajal was expected to attack ... on the 25th. The Mexican ... continued their operations to de... place.

... has been made to the A... authorities by the Mexican com... for permission to march on the ... side of the Rio Grande, which ...

Mr. Clay and the Presidency.—The ... (Ky.) Observer, in referring to ... Webster and the next Presidency, ... that "Mr. Clay's being a candidate ... upon two contingencies alone, and ... dependent upon each other. The ... will be the getting of his own consent ... that position, and that again will ... upon the state of his health." The ... also adds:

"We cannot believe that, whilst the ... country is responding with such ... voice in favor of that series of ..., which gave peace to the land, ... great author should be laid aside for ..., however elevated in fame or dis... by services he may be."

ALMANACS.

WERNER'S North Carolina, and Blum's Farmers and Planters' ALMANACS, just ... and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov. 30, 1851.

$5 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid on proof sufficient to convict the person or persons who have repeatedly removed a plug in the ... Works at Eccles's Bridge, or for proof of any other mischievous interference with the ... of the Company or the convenience of the ... for the company.

E. J. HALE, Pres't.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1851.

PLANK ROAD TOLLS.—The amount received on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, during the month of October, was $865 19.

PLANK ROADS.—A respectable subscription has been made in Richmond county, for continuing the Road from the Cumberland line through that county, and several gentlemen have readily consented to canvass their neighborhoods to enlarge the subscriptions. We sincerely hope the project will not lag in that wealthy county.

A letter from Concord to one of our townsmen says,—

"We have had the Centre Plank Road talked of amongst our citizens, and I find that a large portion of them are anxious to have it. I believe that we can raise most of the stock for the road from Centre to this place, a distance of about 26 miles.

"We are of opinion that the road would turn a large trade to your town. We would send all of our goods by way of Fayetteville if we could get our wagoners to trade there; but they all say that the road is too bad. If the Plank Road were only done it would change every thing."

ELECTIONS.—State Elections take place, this day in New York, and to-morrow in Maryland.

Hon. Wm. A. Graham and lady passed through Salisbury on Wednesday last, on their way to Washington.

THE TRUE NATIONAL SPIRIT.—At a great Whig meeting in New York on Thursday last, a series of resolutions was offered by E. Brooks, Esq. Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, (and one of the Editors of the Express,) among which is the following:—

Resolved, That the six propositions introduced by Henry Clay into the United States Senate, May 8, 1850, and which were subsequently embodied in the six compromise acts, now laws of the land, viz: [Here are recited the acts, embracing the Fugitive Slave Law,] are, as the President of the United States has said in his annual message to Congress, "to be regarded as a settlement, in principle and substance a final settlement—of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace"—and that it becomes Whigs everywhere to respect, obey, and maintain these several enactments."

This resolution was enthusiastically cheered, and was adopted without one dissenting voice.

TRUTH FITLY SPOKEN.—In a charge to the Grand Jury of the U. S. Circuit Court at Albany, Judge Nelson, of the Supreme Court, spoke of the Fugitive Slave Law in the following manner:

"Before the people of New York, or of any other Northern State, make up their minds to disregard and disobey this provision of the constitution, they will, I doubt not, look well to the consequence. Common sense as well as common prudence and wisdom would dictate this.

"As I have already said, the provision in question *is a material part of the constitution*—the fundamental law of the Union, framed by our fathers, and under which we live—so material and important that any one conversant with the history of that instrument knows that *without it the Union would never have been formed.*

"Let any one or more of the Northern States, therefore, annul, or utterly disregard it, setting the fundamental law in this respect at defiance, and be successful in maintaining such disregard and abandonment of duty against the whole force and power of the general Government, *and a disruption of the Union is already accomplished.*"

The Judge also said that

"Any one conversant with the history of the times, and with the great issue now agitating the country, and in which the perpetuity of this Union is involved, cannot fail to have seen that it is in the hands of the people of the Northern States. They must determine it, and responsibility rests upon them. If they abide by the constitution—the whole and every part of it—all will be well. If they expect the Union to be saved, and to enjoy the blessings flowing from it short of this, they will find themselves mistaken when it is too late."

Commenting upon this charge, the Boston Transcript, Whig, independently and truthfully remarks that "These are the words of truth and soberness, and it will be difficult to gainsay them. The whole South, including South Carolina, are now arrayed on the side of the Union. Reckless and ignorant agitators will tell you that the South has come round because the South never meant any thing by her threats, and because the South is afraid of Disunion. Fatal will it be if the North allows itself to be deceived by this unfounded assurance into a general attack upon the Compromise. The South will maintain her constitutional rights, if the consequence is destruction to all her interests. It now rests with the North to say whether the Union shall stand."

Mr. Webster returned to Washington, on Tuesday last. The Intelligencer says that his health is quite re-established.

DE BOW'S COMMERCIAL REVIEW.—Mr. Barnwell, associate Editor of this celebrated Review, is now in this town, and will remain during this day, for the purpose of presenting the claims of that work to the support of our Merchants and others interested in commerce, agriculture, &c.

METHODIST PAPER.—We have received the first No. of the Weekly Message, a neatly printed paper, edited by Rev. S. D. Bumpass, and at present issued from the office of the Greensborough Patriot.—Terms, $1 50 per annum, or $1 00 in advance.

FROM EUROPE.—The Europa brings accounts to the 18th ult.

Cotton was depressed, with desire to sell, and a fall of ⅛d. Fair Uplands 5⅛d. Sales of the week 29,690 bales.

The American Minister, Mr. Lawrence, has just completed his tour through Ireland, and returned to England.

Final Closing of the Fair.—The Great Exhibition finally closed on the 15th inst., as previously announced. Prince Albert was present, but not the Queen. Many of the lighter articles had been removed on the second day after the close, and London was already assuming comparatively a dreary aspect.

Beyond the closing of the Crystal Palace, the breaking up of the Exhibition, and the dispensation of the medals and prizes, nothing of interest appears to have transpired in England.

COTTON BURNT.—A warehouse at Cahawba, Ala. was destroyed by fire on the 22d ult. with 2342 bales of cotton.

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—It has been determined in England to send a screw steamer to the Wellington Channel to prosecute the search for Sir John Franklin and his crew. The steamer will be fitted out to start in the Spring.

THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—Barnum—*the* Barnum—who is at the head of the American Fire Annihilator Company, publishes a card in the N. Y. papers assigning reasons for the delay which has occurred in getting up the machines, and pledging the company, and himself individually, to refund all money advanced, if the machine should fail of success.

In the mean time we hear from Paris of a discovery by a Spaniard, even more important, if true, than the annihilator. It is a varnish, which, applied to wood, renders it incombustible. It is said to be very cheap.

MARINE DISASTER.—The Schr. Charles D. Ellis, from New York for Wilmington, was instantly sunk at sea on the night of the 17th ult., by coming in contact with the steam ship Brother Jonathan. The schooner had a fine cargo of dry goods, mostly, we believe, for merchants of Fayetteville, valued at $25,000, and mostly insured, of course. The vessel and cargo were of course totally lost; the captain, crew, and passengers were saved, by getting on board the steamer. The vessel was owned in New York.

AMERICAN PREMIUMS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.—Mr. Edward Riddle, Agent for the United States at the Fair, has furnished to the National Intelligencer a complete list of all the prizes awarded to our countrymen. The Prize Medals are in number 106; in addition to which "Honorable Mention" is made of 50 other articles exhibited.

THE CUBAN CORRESPONDENCE.—The National Intelligencer understands that the character given by newspaper correspondents to Mr. Crittenden's letters on the Cuban question is not altogether correct. The language of the letters, says the Intelligencer, is plain, direct, and frank; but there is in them nothing discourteous or inconsistent with the Secretary's own character and dignity, or the respect due to the distinguished functionaries he was addressing. That the letters were able, forcible, and manly, as well as respectful and courteous, no American need be told.

"In all our controversies with the more respectable papers of the State, we have generally been met in a spirit of personal courtesy, if not always of political fairness. We can say this much, even of that greatest of political sinners, the *Fayetteville Observer.*"

So says the Wilmington Journal. The fact is, that there is something about the Journal that we like, in spite of its thorough one-sidedness, whereby it *will* keep its benighted readers in the dark as to the true position of the Observer and the Whig party.

We cannot say as much as to personal courtesy or political fairness as the Journal can. We have received but little of either at the hands of the Locofoco press.

HIGHFALUTING.—Mr. Wallace, Locofoco candidate in Petersburg for the Legislature of Virginia, said in a speech to his fellow citizens last week,—

"My affections move in concentric circles. They embrace my immediate family; then they cluster around my personal friends; then they take in the community in which I live; then they include the State of which I am a resident; then the beloved country of which I am a citizen; and then they launch into the boundless space of universal philanthropy."

Mr. Wallace is certainly the most affectionate individual that ever we heard of, though it is to be feared that the amount bestowed on each individual of "the boundless space of universal philanthropy," is almost too infinitesimal to be weighed in ordinary scales.

But this is not the only specimen of the Locofoco sublime. In a circular, calling a meeting of the party at Brookfield, Mass., a week or two ago, this passage, among other beauties, occurs:—

"Devote a portion of your time to the service of your country! She that is clothed with the sun and has the moon beneath her feet—that is travailing in birth with the just system that shall rule the nations, and organize Liberty and Equality—she to whom the promises are given—the pure VIRGIN OF DEMOCRACY—expects every voter to do his duty."

A pure *virgin*, travailing in birth, is a rare figure; but to clothe her with so transparent a covering as the sun (which we suppose means the light of the sun,) is certainly no particular mark of modesty, for any sort of a virgin. It is a step beyond Bloomerism in "progress."

The Wilmington Journal sticks to its misrepresentations. It asserted that the Tammany Hall Convention had already adopted resolutions similar to those offered by Mr. Wheeler, and rejected by the Convention. We denied this, and called upon the Journal to publish them side by side, and thus show whether we or the Journal stated the truth. The Journal dared not do so, for even its readers would thereby see how bald a deception it has practised upon them. It has not dared to publish Wheeler's resolutions at all. It now says:

"The resolutions of the Ratification Convention at Tammany Hall bear us fully out in the assertion, that Mr. Wheeler's resolutions were laid on the table because out of order, and because also the good parts were combined with other parts which were totally at variance with all party organization. The ratification resolutions affirm all that was good in Wheeler's. By the way, this man Wheeler, as we suspected, is simply the organ of a faction, inimical to the national Democratic party—the mere tool of the Talmage Barnburner clique. A clique having far stronger affinities with Seward whiggery than with national Democracy."

This is the first time that we ever heard, from the Journal or any other quarter, that Wheeler's resolutions were laid on the table because out of order. No such pretence was made in the Convention. It is a discovery of the Journal's.

"The ratification resolutions affirm all that was good in Wheeler's," says the Journal. We deny it, and call on the Journal to make good its assertion, if it can, by publishing the resolutions of both the Convention and Wheeler.

Wheeler's resolutions pledged the party to support the Compromise Measures, and especially the Fugitive Slave Law; denounced the "higher law" doctrines of Seward and Van Buren as treasonable, and condemned the nomination of abolitionists by the State Locofoco Convention at Syracuse. Now we contend that these were "good" points in Wheeler's resolutions, and we defy the Journal to show any thing like them in the proceedings of either of the Locofoco Conventions, that at Syracuse or that at Tammany Hall, of which Wheeler was a member.

But this denunciation of Mr. Wheeler, by a Southern paper, passes our comprehension. A man whose sole aim, so far as we can see by what he said and proposed, was to vindicate the rights of the South, is charged by a Southern paper to be the organ of a faction, a mere tool of the Barnburner clique! Why his movement was diametrically opposed to the Barnburners (abolitionists,) and his resolution was voted down by that clique, which in truth is the more powerful of the two branches of the Locofoco party in the State of New York. To show this, beyond contradiction, we refer to the resolutions, as published in full in this paper of the 14th ult., which the Journal has not dared to publish, because they would expose the deception it is practising on its benighted readers. Those resolutions denounce Seward and the Barnburners by name, and yet the Journal pretends that the man who offered them is a tool of the Barnburners! having affinities with Seward! Did ever any one hear of a more unfounded accusation, one more ungenerous and unjust, by a Southern paper towards a friend of the South!

The Journal persists in its misrepresentation of our course towards Gov. Johnston of Pennsylvania. This may be justifiable in the view of those who think every vile thing fair in politics; but no fair paper would pursue such a system of misrepresentation.

THE TREATY WITH THE PRAIRIE INDIANS.

Col. Mitchell and Major Fitzpatrick, the Commissioners, accompanied by several private gentlemen and fifteen Indians from the Western Plains who are on their way to Washington city, arrived at St. Louis on the 21st ult.

The Treaty was concluded and signed by the Commissioners and Indians on the 17th September. It guarantees to the latter the payment of $50,000 annually, in money or goods, for fifty years, upon their faithful compliance during that time with the terms of the treaty. The Indians are required to abstain from hostile depredations upon the whites, whether emigrants or otherwise, and to pay due regard to the advice and requirements of the United States Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

There were between six and seven thousand Indians in the council, representing the following tribes, viz: Cheyennes, Sioux, Arapahoes, Crows, Snakes, Assiniboines, Grosventres, Arickaras, and Mandans.—The council was in session twelve days, and about sixty thousand dollars worth of goods were distributed among the Indians before it was dissolved.

The Delegation which is on its way to Washington consists of three Cheyennes, three Arapahoes, four Sioux, one Assiniboine, and two Ottoes, each with their squaws. They have with them two interpreters. There was a Crow brave in the delegation who came as far as Brunswick, when, whilst the boat lay up during the night, he suddenly left, without notice to any one, and no trace could be obtained of him. The supposition entertained was, that he had become home sick or tired, and would attempt to return to his nation.

With the exception of one of the Arapahoes, none of these Indians had before seen the white settlements, and consequently their journey (as we learn from the St. Louis Republican, whose Editor was one of Col. Mitchell's party) has been one of great wonder, and in some cases of alarm and fear. Except what they had seen at Fort Laramie and Fort Kearny, they knew nothing of the white man's lodges; but their greatest astonishment was in seeing a steamboat, and their fears were excessive upon going upon it. They called it the fire-horse, and it was a considerable time before they could reconcile themselves to "the noise and confusion" of blowing off steam, the steam whistle, ringing the bell, &c. At first the motion of the boat made some of them sick; but they are among the most intelligent of their respective tribes, and in time became reconciled and quieted. They were highly delighted when they saw the "fire-horse's brother, (another steamboat,) with a papoose" (the yawl) hitched to his tail, ascending the river. Thus far, as soon as their apprehensions of danger had subsided, they became quite inquisitive, and highly delighted with every thing they met with. They were to remain a few days in St. Louis before coming Eastward.

MARRIED,

In Salisbury, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. A. Baker, Mr. JULIUS D. RAMSEY, of the firm of Brown, Fraley and Co. to Miss ANN WALL, eldest daughter of D. A. Davis, Esq.

In Montgomery county, on the 26th inst., by Spencer Halton, Esq. Capt. ELIJAH RICHARDSON, to Miss SOPHIA, daughter of Wm. Simmons, Esq.

——— may young Richardson
Find his '*Simmons* ever sweet.—*Com.*

In Wilmington, on the 28th ult., by Alex. McRae, Esq. Mr. JOHN GROVES, to Miss SOPHIA ANN MOTT. Also, by Rev. R. T. Heflin, Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE to Miss MARY WELLS. Also, on the 29th, at the Front St. M. E. Church, by Rev. R. T. Heflin, Rev. J. H. BRENT, to Miss LUCINDA BEEBE.

In Georgia, on the 16th inst., by Rev. Mr. Gibson, Mr. EMORY P. GAUSE, of Brunswick county, N. C., to Miss NARSIS, daughter of Col. Gardner, of Pike county, Ga.

DIED,

In Marlborough District, S. C., on the 22d Sept., Mrs. ANN C. TOWNSEND, consort of Mr. J. N. Townsend, in the 37th year of her age.

In Mobile, Ala. on the 16th ult., after a most painful though short illness, which he bore with exemplary patience and fortitude, GEORGE C. THURBER, Esq. aged 36 years. He was a native of Wilmington, N. C., and removed to Alabama in 1836.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Nov. 4.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 55	Lard,	12 a 13
Ditto, apple,	50 a 52	Leather, sole,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	13½ a 14	Molasses,	26 a 27
Bagging,	12½ a 18	Nails, cut,	4 a 4½
Cotton,	6¾ a 7¼	Oats,	45 a 50
Corn,	80 a 90	Oil, Linseed,	90
Coffee,	10 a 11	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½	Sugar, brown,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a 16	Ditto, loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	5 a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 40 a 1 45
Feathers,	32 a 35	Do. alum, bu.	35 a 40
Flaxseed,	1 05 a 1 15	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	4	Tallow,	8 a 10
Ditto, dry,	9 a 11	Wheat,	85 a 90
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	a 50
Do. English,	3 a 4	Wool,	a 20
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	none		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 15 "

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

COTTON.—Principal sales have been made at the above quotations—occasional sales at 7¾.

FLOUR.—But little coming in; a few sales have been made at 5¾, but of not sufficient upward tendency to alter our quotations.

CORN.—This article is in demand and fully maintained at prices quoted.

No change in Naval Stores; the market is firm.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

No change in Bacon—stock on hand light. Corn plenty at 56¼. Meal scarce; retailing at 90. Lard 11½ to 12. Turpentine 2 35; Spirits 29. Tar 1 60. Timber—One raft sold at 10 50, and one, 40 feet, at 11 50.—*Herald.*

At New York, on Friday last, cotton was in fair demand, at steady prices. Flour 3 81 to 4 18.

At Charleston, cotton 5¾ to 8¾, a decline of ⅛. Total receipts of cotton 250,689 bales, against 210,374 last year. Increase 40,315.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Nov 1—Chatham, with Express, Telegraph, Cumberland and Cassidy flat in tow, with goods for Starr & Williams, H & E J Lilly, Bailey & Howell, I Dodd, S E Bright, G Lauder, Earnhardt & Moss, J & B G Worth, E Penry, C W Andrews, C T Haigh & Son, Hunt & Wiggins, Summerel & Powe, J M A Drake, J S Gibson, J R & J Sloan, J C Plumb, D Murphy, M Brown & Son, J W Faust, J Woltering, D & W McLaurin, D Hickerson, P R & D C Harden, H L Myrover, G W Harriss, A H Whitfield, J H Lindsay, Barnhart, Hix & Co, Jenkins & Roberts, T J Patrick, Stafford, Clark & Dix, E Jenkins & Son, Rev B Craven, Mickle & Ashe, Rankin & McLean, G Womack, F Caldwell & Son, Shelly & Field, Porter & Ogler, F B Tyson, H Branson & Son, J D Williams, Hon D L Swain, E Belo, A W Steel, T F Prather, W J McConnel, Hanner & Gibson, N Gibson, G Makepeace, J Utley, P C Sanders, D McNeill, C W Williams, E L Winslow, H Erambert, H H Beard, W R Love, R S McDonald, Woollen & Elliot, J Hiatt, Wall & McDonald, Murchison, Reid & Co, P P Johnson, J A Craven, S Penry, E C Hall, E Fuller, Holmes, Cu'p & Co, G W Conrad, Smith, Clark & Swaim, R W Golding, G H Lee, N Kendall, L F Carr, Council & Cain, Holt, Murray & Co, W L & R J Holmes, W Wall, R Gray, Bitting & Francis, J A & A Baldwin, J G M Buffalo, W Trelour, Union Manuf Co, J T Wilbar, S Hill & Son, F Fries, R Bowe, Brower & Moffit, G M Johnson, J F Chambers, D W Rogers, Cromwell & Hix, Scott & McAdoo, C Smith, A C Smith, M & J Gilmer, Ennis, Shemwell & Co, W J Parker, A H Dewar, S Farlow, W S Pemberton, D & J McRae.

Nov. 1.—Merchant Co's Boat Mike Cronly, with goods for D McNeill, P Montague, Ray & Pearce, C T Haigh & Son, J B Troy, Jr, J McPherson, J T Council & Cain, T F Prather, R D Golding, E Fuller, S Perry, D Murphy, E Belo, C Hickson, W Minning, W L Pomroy, J B & S Gilmer, M Russell, M Brown & Son, J Stafford, T S Lutterloh, Bailey & Howell, A V Schwinitz, and others.

Oct. 31.—Steamer Evergreen, with Lighters Lady of the Lake, Henry Clay and Averasboro' in tow with goods for Leete & Johnson, Jones & Deming, J Sundy, P Taylor, D McNeill, N K McDuffie, N McLean, F Fries, W W Cole, Cole & Dalton, Weavers & Oglesby, Lucas & Fry, J H Parks, Drs B & B W Robinson, Rockfish Co, S W Tillinghast & Co, A A McKethan, J H & J Martine, H Branson & Son, F & H Fries, G Rower, A Hunt, N King, Cook & Johnson, Dr. W R Holt, R Mitchell, J Dove, M Greentree & Co, E J Hale & Son, C Caison, J R King, Jones & Nicholson, Mrs C A McIntosh, C A McMillan, W S Latta, J & T Waddill, S J Hinsdale, G W Brown, Beaver Creek Co, T F Prather, J & F Garrett, E Horne, Dr S D Schoolfield, Brown, Fraley & Co, D McRorie, A Gainey, L B Walker, D Clark, A Johnson & Co, Hall & Sackett, L H H Whitaker, Cook & Taylor, W Murphy & Co, M Geary, T C Pfohl, S McCullough, J H Hall, J H Hawley, Rev S Bumpass, J A Hanks, Boner & Crist, T Linebach, S Boon, D G Lash, E A Vogler, E A DeSchweitzel, and T C Blake.

Nov. 3.—Steamer Chatham, with tow boats Telegraph and M. Brown, with goods for sundry persons of this town and interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct 29—Schrs Jane C Patterson from Charleston, Cataract from Savannah, Wake from New York, C H Sampson from Martinique. Nov 1—Schr Mary Isabel from Baltimore; Str Gladiator from Charleston.

We are requested to announce that Col. JOHN MORISON, of Moore county, is a candidate for the office of Major General of the 2d Division of North Carolina Militia.
Nov. 1. 36-tc

The Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music. A new supply, just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.

PROSPECTUS OF THE
N. Carolina University Magazine.

THE Students of the University of N. Carolina having deliberated in a body on the expediency of establishing a literary organ, and well convinced of the mental and perhaps moral benefit which may result therefrom, have resolved to execute their design. They take this appropriate means of informing the public. No legitimate department of literature will be excluded from the Magazine, and it is presumed none will be held objectionable, provided the article be thoroughly winnowed of the chaff of improprieties. Every effort will be exerted to interest its readers with originality, and enlighten them with valuable information. We do not indeed expect to produce aught "which the world will not willingly let die;" but as we are aiding in the purpose which has placed us at College, on this account we may justly expect encouragement. To those who take an interest in us personally, and to those who sympathise to any degree in the ends which prompt us, we appeal unceremoniously and with sure hopes of success. The Editorial Corps will always consist of six members of the Senior Class. The Magazine will be issued monthly, (excepting January and July,) from the Press of Wm. D. Cooke, Raleigh, N. C. To him also all subscription and business communications must be addressed, (post-paid.)

The first Number will be issued 1st February 1852. Terms of subscription $2, in advance.
Chapel-Hill, N. C., Nov. 1, 1851.

Smiths' Tools for Sale, and Shop for Rent.

THE Tools recently used and Shop occupied by Messrs. Mahler & Schwartz, on Hay street, are for sale and rent. Immediate possession given. It presents a rare chance for a good Blacksmith.

An excellent Still Worm for sale, adapted to a 30 bbl. Still. An early application will secure a bargain.
COOK & JOHNSON.
Nov. 1, 1851. 36-3w

Oranges! Oranges! Oranges!
1865 SWEET ORANGES, new crop, Just received and for sale by
CHAS. BANKS.
Nov. 3, 1851. 36-1m

ROBT. MITCHELL,
Arey's Row, Gillespie Street,
Has always on hand a supply of
Bacon, Tobacco, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Cotton Yarn, Sheetings, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware.
—ALSO—
A large stock of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS, embracing Western and N. C. Whiskey; French, Apple and Peach Brandy; Jamaica and N. E. Rum; Holland Gin; Wines of different kinds.

All of which have been purchased low for Cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.
Nov. 1, 1851. 36-3m

HOTEL FOR SALE.

IN consequence of ill health, the subscriber offers for sale that desirable Hotel, situated on the South East corner of the Court House Square, in Fayetteville. The main building contains a parlor, dining-room, and nine bedrooms below stairs, and three above stairs, sufficiently large to contain comfortably three beds each. In this building, there are eight fireplaces. The building on Green street, attached to the main Hotel, contains a bar room and three bed rooms below stairs, and two above. There are five fire-places in this building, and the rooms below are large enough to contain two beds each. There are on the premises all the necessary out-houses and stables; also a well of excellent water. The garden and lot contains about an acre and a quarter of land.

The proximity of this Hotel to the Court House and also to the business part of the town, and the pleasantness of the neighborhood, render it a most desirable situation to one disposed to engage in the business of keeping a Hotel. If desired, the purchaser can be accommodated with ten or fifteen beds and furniture. Possession given on the 1st January 1852.
JOHN STEWART.
November 3, 1851. 36-2m

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

MRS. McNABB respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she will continue to keep this Establishment for the accommodation of Travellers, and will spare no pains to give satisfaction. She hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.
Carthage, N. C., Nov. 1851. 36-3t*

LAND FOR SALE.

HAVING determined to remove to the South-west, I offer for sale my LANDS lying in Richmond county, consisting of two Plantations—the one which I reside on, containing about six hundred acres, and the other (known as the Russ Plantation,) containing about five hundred acres. I know it is useless to eulogize considerably land when offered for sale, as persons desirous of purchasing would wish to see and examine for themselves, and would sooner depend upon their own judgments than the opinion of another. The Land spoken of above is as well adapted to the cultivation of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Peas and Oats as any land in the country; in a high state of cultivation, with a great deal of newly cleared land. The buildings on both plantations are comfortable. On one plantation is a fine Cotton Gin, Thresher, &c. &c.

The situation, in point of health and good society, is inferior to none in this part of the State. Good male and female schools—being about two miles from Floral College.

Any person desirous of purchasing such lands would do well to come and examine, as I feel confident they must be pleased.

If the above lands are not disposed of before the 20th of November next, I will offer them at public auction on that day.
ARCH'D S. McKAY.
Floral College, N. C., Oct. 28, 1851. 36-3t*

Small Tract of Valuable LAND
FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 350 acres, on the South side of Lower Little River, four miles Northwest from Kingsbury, with a good Plantation, and 12,000 Turpentine boxes one year old. The above land is convenient to the River and the Turpentine Distillery, and produces Corn and Oats finely. If the above land is not disposed of before the 4th of December, I shall proceed to offer the same at public auction, together with the crop of Corn, Peas and Forage, stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c. Any person desiring information, can apply on the premises.

Terms liberal—made known at sale.
DANIEL MASON.
Nov. 1, 1851. 36-4t*pd

NEW MUSIC.

THE Palo Alto Waltz, by L. H. Whitaker of Fayetteville; the Mary Polka, by do. Both new pieces. For sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.

☞ **The Officers of the 34th** Regiment will support, and respectfully recommend to the other Officers of the Division, Col. A. D. McLEAN as a candidate to fill the office of Major General, made vacant by the resignation of Gen. McKay.
Oct. 29, 1851. 35tE

AN OWNER WANTED for two hhds. of Bacon Hams, [W] marked "Sour."
JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Ag't
Oct. 30, 1851. 35tf

ONE THOUSAND RAFTS.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of doing an Agency Business, persons wishing to save time and money, will find it to their interest to send their produce to the care of R. Shaw, and the returns will be forwarded forthwith.
RODERICK SHAW.
Wilmington, Oct. 28, 1851. 35-3m

Postscript.

The Steamer Cherokee has arrived at New York with $2,200,000 in gold. California was quiet and prosperous.

All the Locofoco candidates had been elected—Governor, Members of Congress, and a majority of the Legislature.

A terrible riot occurred at Chagres between the natives and returning Californians. Forty natives and many Californians were reported killed, and numbers wounded. Adams & Co's express agent, with all his despatches, was missing, and supposed to be killed.

ANOTHER FUGITIVE CASE.—On Saturday last, a fugitive slave was arrested at Harrisburg, and delivered to his owner, without any attempt at interference.

JUST RECEIVED,
New Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscriber is now receiving his Fall Stock of Goods, consisting in part of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, selected by himself with great care, comprising all the fashionable dress goods for ladies' fall and winter wear. Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Jeans, for gentlemen's wear.

Also, a good stock of Boots and Shoes of every description; Hats, Caps, Bonnets, and Umbrellas. Also, Bed and Negro Blankets, Kerseys and Flannels, and a great variety of other goods; all of which will be sold very cheap. Call and examine for yourselves; it shall cost nothing.
W. S. LATTA.
Nov. 3. 36-6w

A GREAT SALE!

WILL be sold, on TUESDAY the 9th day of December next, at EGYPT, all of my
PERISHABLE PROPERTY,
Consisting of my crops of Corn, Fodder, Oats, Cotton, and about 15,000 lbs. of Pork. One fine blooded Mare and a fine work Horse; nine splendid Mules, mostly young, having sold my old Mules at private sale. Two full yoke of Oxen; about 50 head of blooded Cattle, crossed with the Devonshire, Ayrshire, and Durham blood of cattle. My Durham Bull Rob Roy, who was sired by Prince Albert, (imported,) out of one of the best cows of Mr. Robert Donaldson of New York. Rob is the largest bull I ever saw. I have some 15 bull yearlings, from 6 months to 2 years old, and several heifers, that I have kept for this sale, refusing to sell them at private sale. A number of free Milch Cows. My Sheep, and some Sows and Pigs. Wagons, Carts and Ploughs, Harrows, &c. of every kind that ought to be kept on a farm. Two wheat Fans; one set of Blacksmith's Tools; one Reaper, that will cut from 15 to 18 acres of wheat per day. With many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

This property will be sold at 12 months' credit, with interest from date.
PETER EVANS.
Egypt, Chatham Co., Oct. 20, 1851. 36-4t*

☞ **We are requested to state** that certain rumors, to the effect that Col. JOHN A. ROWLAND, of Robeson, is a candidate for the appointment of Major General, are entirely unfounded; and that Col. Rowland has no intention of running for that office.
Oct. 29. 35

FOR SALE.

25,000 LBS. Dry Hides, average 30 lbs. each.
5,000 " " " 12 "
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
October 30, 1851. 35-3w

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of
Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.
All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 30, 1851. 35tf

TRUST SALE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Rob't Cochran, I will expose to sale at public Auction, on Saturday, the 6th of December next, at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, the interest of the said Rob't Cochran in and to a Lot and improvements on the West side of Green Street, near Eccles's Bridge, and adjoining the residence of Dr. Benj'n W. Robinson.
Terms made known at sale.
W. J. ANDERSON, Trustee.
Fayetteville, Oct. 30, 1851. 35-ts

Second Fall and Winter Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas, Bonnets, &c., for 1851.

STARR & WILLIAMS beg leave to announce to their customers, and all those visiting this place to buy Goods either at wholesale or retail, that they are now receiving their second supply of Fall and Winter Goods, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, or on the usual time for good paper.

We respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants to our new stock of Goods, as we feel assured that we can offer inducements unsurpassed by any wholesale house in this town.
S. & W.
Oct. 31, 1851. 35tf

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, and Vestings, for sale by LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 doors West of C. F. Bank.

KERSEYS, Sattinets, and Blankets, for sale by LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 doors West of C. F. Bank.

OSNABURGS, Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings, for sale by LEETE

E. C. HALL,

OF ROME,

Successor of Hall, Sackett & Co.,

IS now receiving his Fall STOCK of GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Saddlery, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries.

A much larger and more general stock than ever opened on the East side of the Cape Fear —which he is prepared and determined to sell to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at greatly reduced prices.

☞He would call particular attention to his stock of BOOTS AND SHOES. The assortment is unusually large, and of every quality and style; and having been bought for Cash, he can and will sell them very low.

You that wish Bargains will find it to your interest to give the Stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

Always on hand, a general stock of GROCERIES.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

DAILY EXPECTED,

A GENERAL assortment of COOPERS' TOOLS, of the best manufacturers' make, by

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

New Books and Stationary.

WE are now receiving our Fall supply of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, embracing every thing usually kept in that line.

E. J. HALE & SON.

October 21, 1851.

Arey, Shemwell & Co.

HAVE one piece extra fine 7-4 black French CLOTH, to which they would call the attention of the public.

Oct. 15, 1851. 32tf

DAILY EXPECTED.

2 TONS of HOOP IRON, suitable for Spirit barrels, by

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Principe & Havana Cigars.

20,000 PRINCIPE and Havana CIGARS, superior flavor, in quarter boxes, for sale by

COOK & JOHNSON.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32-3w

JUST RECEIVED.

75 MEN'S and Boys' SADDLES, of every quality and style, some very fine. Also, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Wagon Harness. By

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Will be Received by the first rise in the River,

5 TONS of SWEDES IRON, by

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order of the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, the undersigned will sell at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Monday of next Superior Court week, being the 10th day of the month, a NEGRO MAN named Dick, belonging to the estate of Mrs. Margaret Ray, deceased. Terms made known at sale.

M. C. LAMONT, Commissioner.

October 8, 1851. 32-ts

DAILY EXPECTED.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of HOLLOW-WARE, by E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Rock Island Cassimeres.

WE have on hand a fine stock of splendid Cassimeres, manufactured at Rock Island, Mecklenburg county, N. C. Persons wishing to buy at wholesale or retail, will please call and examine these goods; they are worth looking at.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32-4w

Butter and Cranberries.

50 FIRKINS Prime Mountain BUTTER, A few bushels CRANBERRIES, For sale by GEO. McNEILL.

Oct. 19, 1851. 32-2w

BANK OF CAPE FEAR, October 13, 1851.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, at the Principal Bank and Branches, on and after the 3d of November next.

32t3N] H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r.

DAHLIAS are now in full bloom. Persons wishing to select fine varieties should call and see them before frost.

Strawberries and Raspberries may now be planted.

Strawberries 50 cts. to $2 per hundred.
do 10 to 50 cts. per dozen.
Peonies 20 to 50 cts. each. Plant now.
Raspberries $2 to $3 per dozen.
Rhubarb for tarts 25 to 50 cts. each. Plant now.

C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan street.

Oct. 21. 32-3w

P. S.—FOR SALE, the best COW in the county. Farmers wishing to improve their stock, should call and look at her.

IN STORE,

PLOUGHS and Plough Castings, Corn Shellers, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, and Spinning Wheels.

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Watches and Jewelry.

The Subscriber repectfully informs the public, that he has just returned from the North, with a fine assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES; Gold Fob, Guard & Vest Chains; Gold, Silver, Steel and Gilt Keys; Breast Pins; Ear Rings; Finger Rings; Gold, Silver, Steel and Shell Spectacles; Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Bracelets; Lockets; Gold and Silver Belt Buckles; Sleeve Buttons; Clasps; Silver Cups; Music Boxes, Silver Fruit and Butter Knives; Port-monneys; Purses; a fine assortment of Walking Canes; Plated Cake Baskets and Castors; a large assortment of fine and common Accordeons; Violins; Flutes; Fifes; Surveyors' Compasses; Chains; Mathematical Instruments; Ladies' Work Boxes; fine and common double and single barrel Guns; Pistols of every variety; Game Bags; Shot Pouches; Powder Flasks; Percussion Caps; Dog Collars and Calls; fine Pocket and Pen Knives; Scissors; Razors; Needles; Chessmen and Boards; Hair, Tooth, Nail, Lather and Flesh Brushes; Note Paper; Envelopes; and a great variety of Fancy Goods.

Alarm, Eight and One-day CLOCKS.

Purchasers will please give me a call.

☞Clocks, Watches and Jewelry neatly Repaired.

W. PRIOR, Hay street.

Sept. 2, 1851. 18-3m

BACON AND PORK.

W. MACINTYRE offers for sale
13 hhds. Bacon Sides,
13 hhds. Bacon Shoulders,
1 hhd. do. Hams,
10 bbls. New Mess Pork.

—ALSO—

1 tierce Clean Rice,
5 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
15 half boxes Raisins.

Liberty Point, August 26, 1851. 16-tf

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at this Office.

D. & W. McLaurin

ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

—ALSO—

75 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
75 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
100 kegs Nails, assorted,
8 tons Swedes and English Iron,
500 sacks Liverpool Salt,

With Loaf, Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugars; Green Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Powder; Shot; Bar Lead; Table Salt; Bar and Fancy Soaps. With a great variety of other articles, to which we invite the attention of purchasers at wholesale or retail, as low as any other house in the place.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Oct. 6, 1851. 28tf

FALL, 1851.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a very large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased by the Package for CASH. Those wishing to purchase Goods at reduced prices, will please call and examine, as Bargains may be expected.

BOLTING CLOTHS, Anker Brand, from No. 1 to 10, uncommonly cheap.

95 Packages BOOTS AND SHOES, cheaper than ever were for sale in this market.

Oct. 4, 1851. 28tf

Mill Stones, Anchor Bolting Cloth, Mill Irons, French Burr, Esopus and Cologne Mill Stones, at Manufacturers' prices.

THE subscribers having made very favorable arrangements for obtaining from one of the most extensive importing and manufacturing houses in this country, French Burr, Cologne and Esopus Mill Stones, and the real Anchor Bolting Cloth, are now enabled to offer any of these articles to Millers of the best quality, and at lower prices than they have been heretofore furnished at in this place.

A supply of best Anchor Bolting Cloth constantly kept on hand.

The quality of every article is warranted.

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE.

Oct. 6, 1851. 28-1mew2meow

A pair of 4 ft. 2 inch Cologne Mill Stones on hand; and daily expected, pair of 3 feet 6 inch Esopus Mill Stones,—and would invite an examination of them, as they will be found superior for Corn.

10,000 SPORTSMEN

WANTED.

The Subscriber has now one of the most extensive and best assorted stocks Double and Single SHOT GUNS, PISTOLS of the most superior quality,—Colt's Repeating and Allen's Revolving, of every quality,—Powder Flasks, Shot and Game Bags, Percussion Caps of English and French make. Also, the most complete assortment of Gun fixtures that has ever been offered in this section of country.

Also, Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols made to order or repaired.

Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from one to five hundred yards.

Air Guns made to order at short notice.

To all of which the attention of Sportsmen and others is respectfully invited.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Gun,

Hay street, nearly opposite the Marble Yard.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 6, 1851. 28tf

STEAM MILLS.

THE undersigned is authorized to receive orders for Page's celebrated improved Patent Circular Saw Mills and Steam Engines, manufactured in Baltimore, which have been pronounced by competent judges superior to all other Mills. The builders assert that a mill of this kind with 10 horse engine, will saw more plank than any two up and down saws ever operated with, and do it better.

Call on the subscriber, at the F. & W. Plank Road Office, who will give any information required.

JOHN M. ROSE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 4, 1851. 28-tf

The Change has been made!

THE Subscribers having sold out their old Stock of Goods, have the pleasure now of saying to their friends, that they are now opening an entire NEW STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

HATS AND SHOES,

Groceries of all kinds,

All of which we will sell low for Cash, or exchange for any kind of Country Produce, or to punctual customers on time.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 22, 1851. 24tf

COMPETITION DEFIED!

Clothing! Clothing!

NOW receiving, direct from New York, a superb lot of CLOTHING, made up in the most fashionable style and of the best materials, consisting of black and brown Frock and Dress Coats; Cloth Overcoats; Cassimere Pants, several varieties; fancy Grenadine Silk, Satin and Twilled Silk Vests. All of which will be sold lower than any concern of the kind in town, and if not as represented, the money will be refunded. Call and see. A further addition to the Stock is daily expected, and due notice will be given. One door East of Cook & Taylor's.

J. SMITH & CO.

Sept. 22, 1851. 24tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Fall and Winter Stock, consisting of a very general selection of

Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, Leather, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Iron, Steel and Nails, and Staple Dry Goods,

With a large Stock of

GROCERIES, BAGGING, ROPE, &c.

Persons visiting this market to purchase at Wholesale or Retail, would do well to give us a call.

J. & T. WADDILL,
Hay street.

Sept. 22, 1851. 24tf

FOR THE FARMERS.

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, Harrows, Ploughs and Plough fixtures of different patterns, &c. &c. For sale by

J. & T. WADDILL.

Oct. 1, 1851. 27tf

HAIR FOR PLASTERING,

FOR sale by

J. & T. WADDILL.

Oct. 1, 1851. 27tf

RYE WHISKEY.

ANOTHER lot of Williams's Old Rectified RYE WHISKEY, just received.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Oct. 1, 1851. 27tf

TOBACCO.

A GOOD STOCK on hand; and I shall receive regularly, from Messrs. J. Jones & Co's Factory, qualities assorted from common to very fine, which I will sell at lowest manufacturing prices.

J. UTLEY.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1851. 66tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received in part, and expect to have in Store in a few days, their entire Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Among this Stock will be found all the late varieties of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods. The larger portion of their Stock has been laid in for the Wholesale Trade, in which line the undersigned do not intend to be undersold.

Country Merchants will find it to their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

August 20, 1851. 15tf

NEW GOODS!

OUR FALL STOCK OF GOODS is now ready for inspection, comprising an endless variety.

GROCERIES.

Loaf, Crushed, Powdered, Clarified and common Sugars; Rio, Laguira, Mocha, Java and Maricabo Coffee; Port, Madeira, Champaign and Cooking Wines; pure and imitation French Brandy; Holland Gin; Champaign Cider; No. 1 Mackerel; Salmon and Smoked Herrings; Boxes Fancy Candy and Sugar Plums; Starch; Saleratus; Farina for Puddings; Scotch Snuff; Hazard Co's and Dupont's Powder; Soap of all kinds; Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Nutmegs; Cloves; Cinnamon and Mace.

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS-WARE.

A large assortment of White Granite, flowed and light Blue and Mulberry Ware; common Liverpool Ware, a good assortment; plain and fancy Gilt and White China Tea Sets; one white China Dinner Set; white and gilt Bowls; Coffee Cups, &c.

Cut, pressed and plain Tumblers; Wine and Jelly Glasses; Goblets; Decanters; Bowls; Dishes; Pitchers; Salt-cellars, &c.

Britannia Ware; Tea and Coffee Pots and Urns; Sugar Bowls; Cream Jugs; Candlesticks; Castors; Spoons; Ladles; Mugs, &c.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Housekeeping Utensils of all kinds; Brown and Bleached Damask Table Cloths and Napkins; Oil Cloth Table Covers; Toweling, a variety; 10-4 Linen and Cotton Sheeting; Curtain Goods; Wall and Window Paper; Fluid and Lard Lamps; Waiters; Brooms and Brushes of all kinds; Brass and common Andirons; Shovels and Tongs; Fenders; Brass and Iron-bound Pails; Sets Table Cutlery, and many other useful articles too numerous to mention.

CARPETING.

3000 yards Carpeting—Brussels, superfine and fine Ingrain patterns, to suit a variety of tastes; Rugs and Floor Oil Cloth; Wool-mixed and Jute Door Mats.

CLOTHING.

A general stock of Ready-made CLOTHING, —Cloaks, Overcoats, Dress and Frock Coats, Sacks, Pants and Vests, including an assortment of Boys' Clothing; Muslin Shirts; Wool, Merino and Silk Undershirts; Collars; Stocks; Suspenders; Gloves, &c. Gentlemen will find a complete outfit.

—ALSO—

Blankets; Bed Ticks; Georgia Plains; bleached and brown Shirtings; Hosiery; Linseys; Cassimeres; Tweeds; Oil Cloths; India Rubber Cloth; Letter, Cap and Wrapping Paper; Portfolios; Portable Writing Desks; Note Books; Fancy Work Boxes; Looking Glasses; Snuff Boxes, &c.

10 cases assorted Bonnets.
10 " " Shoes.
10 boxes Coffee Mills.
1 case assorted Umbrellas.
20 packages Drugs and Dyes.
20 boxes Window Glass.
100 kegs Cut Nails.
10 " Wrought ditto, and Spikes.
50 bags Shot. Bar Lead.
5000 Cigars.
10 boxes Imperial Tea.
2 chests fine Hyson Tea.
1 " " Black "
Half-boxes Fresh Raisins.

In our second story will be found—

A heavy stock of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—Knives and Forks; Pen and Pocket Knives; Double and single Guns; Files; Tanners' Knives; Hand Saws; Planes; Hammers; Hatchets; Axes, a good assortment, &c. &c.

☞Country Merchants and others are invited to examine a Stock which, for variety and excellence, challenges competition.

☞The Goods will be sold for Cash, or on time for good paper.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Sept. 5, 1851. 20tf

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large addition to his Stock, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Hollow-Ware, Leather, Window Glass, White Lead, Cheese, Mackerel, Codfish, &c. &c. &c.

Which he offers on reasonable terms.

He offers for sale a large stock of

Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS, viz:

100 bbls. Whiskey.
50 " Apple Brandy.
10 " choice "old Nash," 5 years old.
10 " old Rye Whiskey.

His stock of FOREIGN LIQUORS were selected with care and are of superior quality. They consist of—

"Godard" Brandy.
"Otard" do.
"Hennesey" do.
"Old London Dock" ditto.
Holland Gin.
Jamaica Rum.
Irish Whiskey.
Madeira Wine, superior.
Sherry do, do.
Port do, choice, (very fine.)
Sicily Madeira do.

—IN GLASS—

Champaign Wine, of "Heidsick" and other favorite brands.
Sparkling Hock, in pints and quarts.
Still Hock, do. do.
London Porter.

☞All kinds of Produce bought at the Market price in exchange for Goods.

W. DRAUGHON.

Sept. 1, 1851. 18-3m

Plank Road Lumber Wanted.

SEALED Proposals will be received until the 1st day of November, for Lumber to construct the 1st Division of the FAYETTEVILLE and CENTRE PLANK ROAD, extending from Fayetteville to Puppy Creek,—the proposer to state the points of delivery, the amounts to be delivered, and the price. The Lumber to be of the usual kind. The proposals can be handed to John M. Rose, Secretary of the Company, or to the subscriber.

JNO. A. WILLIAMS.

October 6, 1851. 28-tt

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1852. 55-1Ypd

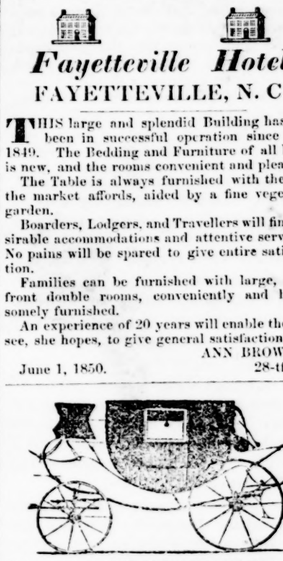
TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof Store, with his Wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen: R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley and Thos. H. Wright, Esqs.

MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 12, 1851. 21-Y



Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28-tf

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS, in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having recently increased his business, he has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

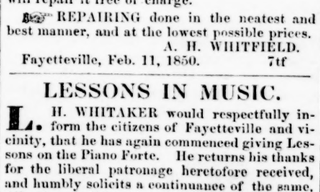
Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell LOW for cash, or notes on short time.

☞All Work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, SEPT. 22, 1851.



Encourage Southern Mechanics.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

Carriage Making Business,

At the old Stand formerly occupied by Simpson & McLauchlin, (one door below A. A. McKethan's,) where they are now prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of RIDING VEHICLES, from a Sulkey or Buggy to a nine-passenger Coach, which, for style and durability, shall not be surpassed by any establishment in the place.

They hope, by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and LOWER than any other establishment in the place.

THOMAS V. WHITE.
JUNIUS B. RABOTEAU.

Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1851. 59tf

Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

☞Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner. L. H. WHITAKER.

August 24, 1850. 34tf

PRINTING INK.

A FEW 30lb Kegs, just received and for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug. 13.

Burning Fluid and Camphine.

BURNING FLUID at 80 cents per gallon,
Camphine at 50 " "

Both of the best quality, constantly on hand and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

30,000 LBS. RAGS WANTED, by H. BRANSON & SON.

July 1. 73tf

Fall & Winter for 1851!!

Fashionable Merchant Tailoring

AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

Wilmington, N. C.,

ARE opening direct from their Manufactory, and from newest importations, a large assortment of

Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel,

comprising every variety of Business and Dress Coats,—Pants beautifully cut, newest style and best workmanship,—Vests, a numberless variety of patterns, finest and medium qualities. Also, every style of Under Garment worn by Gentlemen, of the best qualities and most approved cut;—and we would call particular attention to our *Patent Yoke Seam* Shirt, the best fitting garment worn; and also the new and beautiful style of Drawers, sold only by ourselves.

IN THE DRESS GOODS LINE, we are prepared to show up a most splendid assortment of Cravats, Scarfs, Gloves, Suspenders, Night Caps, &c. &c., in all a complete variety, latest style.

OUR MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARMENT is conducted by Cutters of eminent skill, and all our work got up in the best style possible. Great attention paid to the newest and most approved fashions, as we put ourselves in possession of the monthly Reports, direct from Paris and New York.

Gentlemen visiting Wilmington will find it quite to their advantage to call and examine our Stock.

Terms Cash, and all Goods sold at fair prices.

SCOTT & BALDWIN, Market st.,
Wilmington, N. C.

September 22, 1851. 24-tf

H. G. HALL,

Fayetteville Foundry.

CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

☞A lot of Babbet Metal for sale.

Winslow street, Sept. 1, 1851. 18Y

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57tf

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

56-Y

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

(Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.)

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's Clothing, Ready-made,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Also, a complete assortment of Gents' DRESS GOODS.

Market Street,

JULIUS SCOTT, O. S. BALDWIN, Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 15, 1851. 55ypd

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Merchandise to be shipped or sold in this market.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

J. E. TOOMER,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to H. Branson & Son, A. A. McKethan, } Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

N. B. STARBUCK,

Troy, New York,

IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,

Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware

MANUFACTORY.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

F. T. Ward's

OLD ESTABLISHED TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE MANUFACTORY

IS REMOVED to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

And to do all kind of work of Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

☞A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

C. W. ANDREWS.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-Y

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL,
A. A. McKETHAN,
D. J. McALLISTER.

Feb'y 25, 1849. 56-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of LAND, containing 225 acres, situated on Lumber River, about six miles North of Floral College, in the county of Robeson.

The location is a desirable one for health, and is convenient to good Male and Female Schools.

ALSO FOR SALE,

A good MULE, well broke for service. Persons wishing to purchase, will apply to me on the premises.

NEILL D. CURRIE.

Oct. 24, 1851. 34*tf

HEAD QUARTERS,

CARTHAGE, Oct. 7, 1851.

SIR: A vacancy having occurred in the Office of Major General of the 2d Division of N. C. Militia by the resignation of Maj. Gen. James J. McKay, you are hereby commanded to call together the Commissioned Officers of your Regiment at your usual place of Regimental muster, on Saturday, the 15th day of November, and proceed by ballot to elect some person to the Office of Major General of the 2d Division of North Carolina Militia, and transmit to me a fair statement of the votes so polled, within ten days after said election.

W. D. DOWD,
Brig. Gen'l 4th Brigade N. C. Militia.

To Lt. Col. E. FULLER,
33d Regiment N. C. Militia.

Headquarters 33d Regiment N. C. Militia.
FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 24, 1851.

IN PURSUANCE of the above order, the Commissioned Officers of the 33d Regiment are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House, in this place, on Saturday the 15th November next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding an election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Major Gen. James J. McKay.

ELIJAH FULLER,
Lt. Col. 33d Reg't N. C. Militia.

34-3tE

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Farming LAND, containing about 600 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville, on the Goldsborough road, commonly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, out-buildings, &c., and a store where a large amount of business is done, and increasing daily. This is a rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c. and will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, and wishing further information, can apply on the premises, to

J. W. MURPHY, or
P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville.

July 26th, 1851. 8tf

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. A. Rowland & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN A. ROWLAND,
GILBERT W. McKAY.
JOHN C. MOORE.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm, at their former Stand in Lumberton, under the style of ROWLAND & McKAY, where Goods of every description can be bought on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN A. ROWLAND,
GILBERT W. McKAY.

Lumberton, July 1, 1851. 1tf

NOTICE.

THE Steward's Hall at Floral College will be leased for one year from the 1st January 1852. Sealed proposals (post paid) addressed to A. D. McLean, President Board of Trustees, will meet with attention. The election will take place the third Thursday in November.

Oct. 3, 1851. 30-wtt

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up and enlarged the above *well known* House, is *now* prepared to entertain travellers with *increased* comfort.

ROB'T McNABB.

Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., May 3, 1851. } 70-tf

Clothing! Clothing!

Call and examine before you buy elsewhere!

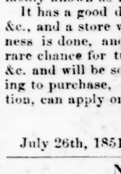
THE undersigned has just received and opened his Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.

Consisting of black, brown, green and blue Cloths, of various qualities; fancy and plain Silk, Satin, Velvet and Cassimere Vestings, of the most fashionable colors. Also, Doe-skin and fancy Cassimeres, of the most fashionable selections.

☞A select assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Overcoats; Oversacks; close-bodied Sack and Frock Coats, of various styles; fancy and plain Silk and Cassimere Vests, of superior cut and workmanship, and of the most fashionable colors.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles, would do well to call and examine his Stock.



The Subscriber intends to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches. As he has taken instructions in Cutting from one of the best instructers in New York City, he flatters himself that he can carry on the business with more success than it has heretofore been done, and will spare no pains to please those who may favor him with their patronage.

Price of making Coats, from $8 to $10; Pants $2; Vests $2.

☞He may be found at the Store recently occupied by Daniel Clark, one door South of the Carolinian Printing Office, and fronting the East end of the Fayetteville Hotel.

HUGH GRAHAM.

Sept. 6, 1851. 20-w3m

NEW GOODS AND NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber has just received and offers for sale, a well selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

—ALSO—

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Which he will sell on very favorable terms.—Country Produce taken in exchange.

Having purchased his Goods low for Cash, he flatters himself that he can suit any who favor him with a call, both in quality and prices.

DANIEL CLARK.

Sept. 27, 1851. 26-w3m

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Jones & Deming is this day dissolved by mutual consent. G. S. Deming is authorised to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. All persons having claims against the firm are requested to present them; and all persons indebted, by note or account, are called upon to settle, as long indulgence cannot be given.

G. S. Deming may be found at the old Stand. R. Jones has removed to Liberty Point.

REUBEN JONES, G. S. DEMING.

Fayetteville, Oct. 6, 1851. 30-4tw

Encourage the old North State.

AREY, SHEMWELL & Co. have just received a splendid assortment of *Satin Cassimere,* black and grey, to which they would call the attention of the public. These goods will compete in quality and durability with the best of Northern Cassimeres, and are much cheaper, ranging from 62½ cents to $1 25 per yard.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 14, 1851. 30tf

ROCKINGHAM ACADEMY

THE subscriber having purchased the in the town of Rockingham, con J. C. McKinnon, Esq., will open it of November next, as a private Boarding for the accommodation of his students entering their sons after that time charged only for the time sent.

The Hotel will be discontinued after proximo.

GEO. E. WETMORE.

Oct. 17, 1851. 32-

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

In Equity—September Term, A. D.

John P. Yates and Sarah his wife, Cole and Margaret his wife, Lucy Alexander McRae.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of that the said Lucy Diggs, and Alexander McRae, reside beyond the this State: It is therefore Ordered, cation be made for six weeks in the Observer, for the said Lucy and the ander to appear at the next term of to be held at the Court House in on the third Monday in March next, answer, or demur to the Bill of Com said.

Witness, Geo. B. Wetmore, Clerk of our said Court of Equity, at Office Monday in September, A. D. 1851.

32-6tw] GEO. B. WETMORE, C.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

In Equity—September Term, A. D.

Edward Patterson, Archibald Lesh Catharine, Sarah Patterson, and Graham, *against* Archibald Patterson Patterson, and Duncan McLeod and barra McLeod.

Petition for the Sale of Land.

IN this cause, it is adjudged and that publication be made for six the Fayetteville Observer, a paper Fayetteville, for the Defendants, Archibald Patterson, Daniel Patterson, Duncan McLeod and wife Barbara, to appear at the next this Court, and plead, answer, or demur judgment pro confesso will be taken them.

Witness, Geo. B. Wetmore, Clerk and of our said Court of Equity, at Office, Monday in September, A. D. 1851.

32-6tw] GEO. B. WETMORE, C.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1851.

Robert Johnston and his wife, and wife Mary.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the that Malcom McFarland, John McFarland, and Daniel McFarland, are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that they be and appear at the Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in October next, to answer, plead, or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in February, A. D. 1851.

A. C. CURRY, C.

Pr. adv. $8 25.] 2

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an Order made by John L. Bailey, Judge presiding present term of our Superior Court hereby give public notice, that

A Special Term of said Court will be held for the County of Moore,

At the Court House in Carthage, on the MONDAY in November next, (which is the 24th day of the month,) when and where Suitors and Witnesses on the Civil Docket are required to attend by ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

Witness, John Morison, Clerk of said Court at Office, the Monday before the last Monday in August, A. D. 1851.

24-tc] JOHN MORISON, C.

Hurrah for North Carolina!

Home Industry must Succeed.

I AM now prepared to manufacture LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for $ apiece, warranted; also Locks up to $ Also, MACHINERY made to order, cutting, new and old. Old Files made as new.

JOSEPH WOLTZ.

Raleigh, Sept. 13, 1851. 2

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Battle is begun, and I intend my way through for Home Industry.

IF you want to save a couple Hundred Dollars, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, &c.

—ALSO—

Brandy Stills, and any kind of Work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms are as follows:

By the pound 37 cents; or by contract
7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms $
10 do do do
12 do do do
14 do do do
15 do do do
16 do do do
20 do do do
25 do do do
30 do do do
35 do do do

All work will be warranted for 12 months fire and burning excepted. His work will be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh in the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver by the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $ per day lost, to the purcha